0856-B-03 PREX 7.10: FBIS-EAS-92-183

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

JB 99-017123

FBIS-EAS-92-183
Monday
21 September 1992

JL: 21-31 BS

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-183 CONTENTS *21 September 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Foreign Minister Watanabe Leaves for New York *[KYODO]* 1
G-7 Finance Leaders' Meeting, Communique Viewed *[KYODO]* 1
Officials Hail G-7 Agreement *[KYODO]* 1
Mieno, Hata Comment on Talks *[KYODO]* 1
Ex-Communists Urged To Solve Supply Problems *[KYODO]* 2
Industrialized Countries Urged To Cut Deficits *[KYODO]* 2
Keating Suggests Tokyo Compromise on Farm Issues *[KYODO]* 3
Miyazawa Backs Australian APEC Initiative *[KYODO]* 3
Protest Lodged Over Russian Spokesman's Remarks *[KYODO]* 4
Firm To Procure Uranium Supplies From PRC *[KYODO]* 4
Constitutional Debate Sought on Peacekeeping *[KYODO]* 5
JICA Centers Hit in Suspected Arson Attacks *[KYODO]* 5
Burmese Citizens Apply for Refugee Status *[KYODO]* 5
Plutonium Ship 'Not' To Use Strait of Melacca *[KYODO]* 6
Ministry Announces Relief Funds for Pakistan *[KYODO]* 6
Ex-Mayor's House Raided in Sagawa Investigation *[KYODO]* 6

North Korea

Reaction to U.S. Envoy's Remarks on Nuclear Issue 7
Called 'Brazen-Faced Trick' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 7
Comments Called 'Heinous Challenge' *[KCNA]* 8
Joint Nuclear Control Commission Meets 19 Sep *[Pyongyang Radio]* 8
Latest North-South High-Level Talks Summarized *[Pyongyang Radio]* 9
Daily Urges Independence in Fulfilling Accords *[Pyongyang Radio]* 11
Chief Delegate To IAEA Speaks at Meeting *[Pyongyang Radio]* 12

South Korea

No Tae-u Departs for UN General Assembly Session 13
Agenda Previewed *[Seoul Radio]* 13
Arrives in New York 20 Sep *[YONHAP]* 13
North To Open Nuclear Facilities to IAEA 14
IAEA's Blix Speaks on Verification *[YONHAP]* 14
Blix Opens Vienna Talks *[Seoul Radio]* 14
Latest Round of N-S High-Level Talks Viewed 14
Prime Minister Evaluates Outcome *[Seoul TV]* 14
'Favorable Climate' Noted *[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Sep]* 15
Editorial Questions North's Sincerity *[CHOSON ILBO 18 Sep]* 15
N-S Nuclear Control Commission Meets 19 Sep 16
Inspection Regulations Negotiated *[YONHAP]* 16
Differences 'Narrowed' *[Seoul Radio]* 17
Liaison Officials' Talk Postponed *[Seoul Radio]* 17
Yi In-mo's Repatriation to North Considered *[CHOSON ILBO 20 Sep]* 17
Trade With North May Precede Nuclear Resolution *[YONHAP]* 17

I

No Tae-u To Leave DLP, Form Neutral Cabinet 18
Kim Tae-chung Welcomes Decision *[YONHAP]* 18
Reaction to No's 'Bombshell' *[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Sep]* 18
Termed Unprecedented 'Gamble' *[YONHAP]* 19
Cabinet Members Asked To Leave DLP *[YONHAP]* 19
Major Parties Fail To Resolve Differences *[YONHAP]* 19

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia

Sihanouk Gives Speech in FUNCINPEC Areas *[Radio VOK]* 21
Sihanouk, Wife Return From Siem Reap 20 Sep *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 23
Hor Namhong Interviewed on Peace Prospects *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 23
Khmer Rouge 4-10 Sep Truce Violations Alleged *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 25
Meeting of UNTAC Security Committee Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 26
FUNCINPEC Communique on 10 Sep SNC Meeting *[Radio VOK]* 26
'Puppet' Soldiers Reportedly Prepare Attacks *[Radio VGNUFC]* 27
KPNLF Accuses Phnom Penh of 3 Executions *[AFP]* 27
'Clarification' of Accord Implementation Given *[Radio VGNUFC]* 27
Tie Banh: Opposition Seeks To Topple Government *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 29
Japanese Officers Arrive To Monitor Cease-Fire *[KYODO]* 29
Japan Agrees To Upgrade Phnom Penh Port *[SPK]* 30
Indonesian Defense Minister Departs 16 Sep *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 30
Hun Sen Briefs New Zealand Minister 12 Sep *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 30
Kong Sam-ol Meets With World Bank Official *[SPK]* 30

Thailand

Troops Near Burmese Border Placed on Alert *[BANGKOK POST 20 Sep]* 31
Vietnam Releases 57 Detained Fishermen *[Bangkok TV]* 31
King Opens New Parliament Session 21 Sep *[Bangkok Radio]* 31
Coalition Parties Continue Talks on Cabinet Posts *[BANGKOK POST 19 Sep]* 31
Agree on Portfolio Distribution *[Bangkok TV]* 33

Vietnam

Vu Mao News Briefing Previews National Assembly *[Hanoi Radio]* 33
Significance of Assembly Session Discussed *[Hanoi International]* 33
Ninth National Assembly Session Opens 19 Sep 34
Morning Sitting Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 34
VNA Reports Assembly Opening 35
Le Quang Dao Speaks at Assembly Opening *[Hanoi Radio]* 35
Do Muoi Addresses Assembly *[Hanoi Radio]* 36
Vo Chi Cong Addresses Session *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
Assembly's 19 Sep Afternoon Sitting Reported *[Hanoi TV]* 43
National Assembly Issues Communique No. 1 *[Hanoi Radio]* 43

Japan

Foreign Minister Watanabe Leaves for New York

OW2009041092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe left Tokyo on Sunday for New York to attend a United Nations General Assembly session.

Watanabe is scheduled to speak at the U.N. meeting Tuesday and hold talks with his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev during his stay in New York through Thursday, ministry officials said.

He will also meet separately in New York with South Korean President No Tae-u and Acting U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger.

He is scheduled to have a luncheon meeting with foreign ministers of a number of African countries.

G-7 Finance Leaders' Meeting, Communique Viewed

OW2009004892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 19 KYODO—Financial and monetary policy-makers of seven major industrial countries emerged from a Washington meeting Saturday with little to show for their discussions on the recent currency crisis in Europe and the global economic slump.

The Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers and central bank governors released an unusually brief and vaguely worded closing communique expressing "concern about the recent volatility in world financial markets."

The leaders said they "will take appropriate additional actions as needed to achieve sustained growth and greater currency stability" and "agreed on the importance of restoring stable and longlasting exchange rate relationships," the three-paragraph statement said.

There was little to savor in the communique, which capped a seven-and-a-half-hour meeting, beyond a hazy official pledge to seek "world growth without rekindling inflation" and "foster greater stability of exchange markets."

The weekend gathering, which came after a week of currency upheaval in Europe, was overshadowed by the cliff-hanger of Sunday's French referendum on the Maastricht Treaty.

The outcome of the vote is widely expected to determine the fate of the program for European unification.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady suggested the G-7 ministers delayed decision on the currency rescue mission to await the referendum.

"G-7 will meet again, if necessary," Brady said at a press conference, adding that European finance ministers will meet Sunday.

U.S. President George Bush has also invited ministers of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund to meet Sunday.

The brief G-7 communique included no hints on whether U.S. and European efforts to persuade Germany to lower its interest rates failed or if such a decision had simply been postponed pending the French referendum.

German Finance Minister Theo Waigel met his French counterpart Michel Sapin and Brady before the seven countries got together at the historic Dumbarton Oaks Mansion in the capital's Georgetown section, illustrating that German monetary policy was the focal point of the G-7 meeting.

Brady, however, described the meeting as "calm and quiet," saying there was "not much finger-pointing."

Japanese Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, emerging from the meeting, also said no country was singled out for criticism.

Officials Hail G-7 Agreement

OW2009050092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan hailed Sunday an agreement by seven major industrial nations to take necessary measures to achieve economic growth and stabilizing the volatile foreign exchange market.

Ministry officials said a statement by finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7), meeting in Washington, shows they are closely united and should have a significant effect on financial markets.

Bank of Japan officials said the statement reconfirmed the cooperative stance of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

A ministry officials said the G-7 officials held the communique to only three paragraphs on a U.S. recommendation to keep it simple, since controversy arose around the drafting of the communique at the last G-7 meeting in April.

The ministry officials also welcomed the statement's explicit reference to Japan's economic-stimulus package, saying it shows Japan's efforts were well accepted.

The Japanese Government last month announced a 10.7 trillion yen scheme to boost the dragging domestic economy.

Mieno, Hata Comment on Talks

OW'2009033892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 20 Sep 92

[By Mitsuru Mabuchi]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 19 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Saturday the crisis in the

European currency system is a global issue, affecting world exchange markets and the world economy.

Mieno said that the exchange upheaval within the European exchange rate mechanism naturally has a broader effect on worldwide exchange markets and the world economy.

The Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations discussed the issue as a problem for the entire world, Mieno told a news conference after a meeting of G-7 finance ministers and central bankers.

The finance leaders gathered in Washington after a week of currency crisis in Europe, which led Britain and Italy to withdraw temporarily from the mechanism, which is meant to keep European currency levels within a broad trading range relative to each other.

The G-7 officials released a three-paragraph communique after meeting for seven and a half hours, expressing concern about currency volatility and pledging to take necessary actions to stabilize the financial markets, but not detailing their plans.

Mieno said the statement's brevity "symbolizes the firmness of solidarity" among the G-7 countries.

Japanese Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, who joined Mieno at the news conference, said the unusually brief communique was partly a product of perceptions among some G-7 officials that they should focus more on substantive discussions of the urgent issues than on writing a communique.

Both Mieno and Hata kept mum about any specific steps the G-7 could take to stem the European currency system from plunging into an abyss.

They said it is too "delicate" a time to talk about measures the G-7 might take to stabilize the currency market.

Hata also said the G-7 ministers "agreed that the battle against inflation has been won in most countries, although it is still a problem in some countries."

Japan's fiscal and monetary measures to boost the domestic economy received good marks from its G-7 partners, he said.

That was why Japan's recently announced fiscal stimulus package was singled out in the G-7 statement as a significant step to reinforce economic recovery, Hata said.

Ex-Communists Urged To Solve Supply Problems

OW2109002192 Tokyo KYODO in English 2336 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 20 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno urged the former communist countries of Eastern Europe on Sunday to remove the obstacles that hamper the supply of products in their countries as a step to stem the decline in production.

Mieno, in a speech to the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, said the various drags on the supply of goods is one of the major factors that caused the recent sharp fall in production in these countries.

He cited as reasons their slowness in breaking up or privatizing state-run enterprises and the sluggishness of efforts to streamline their systems, as well as the lack of a market mechanism where prices affect the supply.

A recovery in production in the countries that are struggling to create a capitalist economy on the ruins of centrally planned economies requires the removal of these stumbling blocks and the establishment of a system where supply reacts to price movements, he said.

The steps that should be taken for that purpose include privatization of state-run companies, the establishment of legal system concerned with business activities, and the establishment of a financial system containing commercial banks, Mieno said.

He also called for measures to supplement the market mechanism, such as support for small businesses and fostering of competitive exports to gain economic independence.

"It is extremely important for the stable development of the world economy that the reform efforts of the countries trying to transform their economic system into free market economies will succeed," he said.

Mieno also said Russia, in order to gain the second tranche of standby loans from the IMF, should reduce its budget deficit and establish effective financial and monetary cooperation among the nations in the ruble economic bloc.

Russia has already negotiated a preliminary agreement with the IMF that allows it to borrow 1 billion dollars, and is now negotiating a standby agreement that will allow it to borrow another 3 billion dollars.

Since Russia needs to agree with the lending agency over a radical economic reform program to borrow the 3 billion dollars, Mieno said he expects an early agreement on economic reforms and a drafting of the program.

For the IMF assistance to work effectively, Russia should implement the economic reform steadily based on the program with the IMF, he said.

Industrialized Countries Urged To Cut Deficits

OW2009150492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1451 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 20 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata Sunday called on industrialized countries to trim their budget deficits to secure a sufficient supply of funds for developing countries.

Hata, speaking at the policy-making interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), said it is a serious problem that the total balance of payments among developed countries remains in a deficit.

"(Industrialized) countries need to be prepared to supply sufficient funds to developing countries by reducing budget deficits and increasing savings in the industrialized world as a whole."

The IMF started the biannual meeting of its interim committee in the morning following the meeting of he so-called group of 10 (G-10) countries.

In addressing the committee, Hata stressed the importance, for economic recovery in industrialized economies, of advancing economic policy based on a medium-term strategy for seeking "sustainable growth without inflation."

From this point of view, he said, while industrialized nations have made much headway in curbing inflation, they have still much to do toward fiscal reconstruction.

"Reductions in budget deficits help lower interest rates and exert favorable effects on business and consumer confidence," he said.

Pointing out the growing demand for capital in both developing and ex-communist countries as well as the rapid aging of the population in the industrialized world, Hata called for serious efforts to prevent a global capital shortage.

Hata also said the structural problems in some industrialized countries such as growing debt in both the private and public sectors, sharp inflation, and the collapse of asset prices are dragging on the global economic recovery.

Industrialized countries should solve these problems and take steps to prevent their recurrence, he said.

Emphasizing that development assistance and environmental protection are compatible, Hata pledged to increase Japan's official development assistance (ODA) for environmental protection to 900 billion to 1 trillion yen over five years following this fiscal year, which started in April.

Hata said Japan's ODA in this area has grown to 400 billion yen in the three years since fiscal 1989.

Keating Suggests Tokyo Compromise on Farm Issues

OW2109045892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Visiting Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating on Monday indirectly urged Japan to compromise on farm issues in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, Japanese officials said.

The officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said that Keating, in a hour-long meeting with MITI Minister Kozo Watanabe, advised that Japan should not allow itself to be seen as "the villain" in the round.

Keating suggested that the United States and the European Community (EC) may compromise on agricultural issues after the majority of French people voted Sunday for EC integration under the Maastricht Treaty.

They quoted Keating as saying that the approval of the Maastricht Treaty in France will have "a psychological effect" on the Uruguay Round.

Keating apparently expressed concern over Japan's rejection of the proposed tariffication of rice import barriers, the officials said.

Australia is a leading member of the 14-nation Cairns group of farm exporters.

Regarding the agreement to form the North American Free Trade Agreement by the United States, Canada, and Mexico, Keating told Watanabe that it could cause problems in farm trade if the accord expands to include all of Latin America, the officials said.

Watanabe replied that the regional trade system should be open to outsiders and not be inward-looking, they said.

Miyazawa Backs Australian APEC Initiative

OW2109122892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday said Japan supports Australia Prime Minister Paul Keating's proposal for periodic summit meetings of leaders of Asia-Pacific nations, the first as early as 1994, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The officials said Japan's support for the idea of periodic meetings between leaders of the 15 members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum was conveyed in a 95-minute meeting between Miyazawa and Keating.

Keating arrived in Japan Sunday for a five-day official visit.

Australian Government sources said Keating told Miyazawa that if sufficient support for the idea can be generated, the first summit meeting could be held in Jakarta in the summer of 1994 in place of the APEC ministerial-level meeting scheduled for then.

Keating said Indonesian President Suharto, who has already expressed support for the idea, would be expected to serve as chairman of the meeting.

Keating was quoted as saying that APEC and the proposed summits offer another way to institutionalize a constructive United States' role in the region.

According to a joint press statement issued after the talks, Miyazawa lauded Keating's initiative as "very significant" and said it was timely in view of the rapidly changing international situation and the increasing importance of the Asia-Pacific region.

Sources quoted Miyazawa as saying Japan is glad Australia is taking the initiative. He said Japan wants to do what it can to promote the idea but is wary of reviving resentment about its World War II occupation of much of Asia.

The joint press statement said Miyazawa agreed that the Australian idea "should be pursued further in consultation with other members of the region."

Keating was quoted by Australian diplomats as saying that Canada, Indonesia, the Philippines, New Zealand, and the United States have all been positive about the idea, while Singapore and South Korea have been strongly supportive.

He said China also likes the idea, but is concerned about how Taiwan's participation would be handled. Sources said Malaysia has not indicated its position, saying it needs to be given more thought.

Miyazawa, asked by Keating about Japan's view of Malaysia's proposal for an East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC), which would exclude the United States, replied that the idea was somewhat overstated at first but has since been toned down.

Japanese officials said Keating expressed concern about the prospect of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)—agreed on among the U.S., Canada, and Mexico—being expanded to encompass other countries in Latin America.

Keating and Miyazawa, who met a number of times previously when Miyazawa was Japan's finance minister and Keating was Australia's treasurer, reportedly concurred in saying that agreements meant to liberalize trade instead become trade inhibitors.

Keating urged greater efforts to successfully conclude the Uruguay Round of multilateral talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

He said efforts should also be made to strengthen the functions of APEC and to give it "political weight."

Protest Lodged Over Russian Spokesman's Remarks

OW2109125192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry Monday [21 September] summoned Russia's Ambassador to Japan Lyudwig Chizhov to protest repeated remarks by Russian spokesman Vyacheslav Kostikov blaming Japan for the postponement of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to the country, ministry officials said.

The head of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, Nagao Hyodo, said Japan cannot accept Kostikov's repeated remarks, while Japan has refrained from any emotional reaction to the sudden postponement of the diplomatic exchange.

Yeltsin announced the postponement of his visit scheduled for September 13 to 16 in a phone call to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on September 9, blaming Russia's domestic problems.

Hyodo urged the Russian Government to take rapid steps in insuring that similar remarks are not repeated in the future. He said such comments would lead to a further deterioration of bilateral ties and would be soundly refused by the Japanese Government as an unfounded breach of etiquette.

As to the postponement, Kostikov said, "It is not only due to Russia's domestic political troubles, but in all likelihood, due to the weakness of the Japanese cabinet and the governing Liberal Democratic Party."

In a television interview, Kostikov also said that during the phone conversation between Miyazawa and Yeltsin, the Japanese prime minister demanded that Yeltsin give domestic difficulties in Russia as the reason for the cancellation.

Firm To Procure Uranium Supplies From PRC

OW2109094692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Tokyo Electric Power Co. announced Tuesday it has agreed with China to buy uranium concentrate from that country for electricity generation.

It is the first time that a Japanese electric power company has agreed to purchase uranium from China.

Tokyo Electric will buy a total of 250 short tons, which is enough for a 1 million kilowatt nuclear generation plant to produce electricity for a year and three months. A short ton is equal to 907 kilograms.

The uranium will be shipped directly to conversion plants in the United States, Canada, and Britain.

Converted uranium will be supplied to Tokyo Electric over five years at 50 short tons a year starting in 1993.

Tokyo Electric currently procures uranium from Canada, Britain, and the United States and procurement for 74,000 short tons needed for electricity generation until 2000 has already started.

But officials said they decided to tentatively procure uranium from China to diversify their supply sources.

China is known to have about 65,000 short tons of uranium reserves, but it is thought there could be another 2.3 million short tons in the country.

Constitutional Debate Sought on Peacekeeping

OW1809143492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe called Friday for debate on an amendment to the Constitution to prod Japan into further participating in U.N. peacekeeping missions abroad.

"If U.N. peacekeeping activities are under restrictions of the Constitution, we should talk more actively about the Constitution," Watanabe said.

"If there are parts to be rectified, we should debate in a fair and square manner and rectify them. It would win more public support," he said.

Watanabe made the remarks during a lecture in Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture, when he touched on a recent proposal by U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali to create a U.N. emergency corps.

Referring to the strengthening of U.N. functions, Watanabe said it is necessary for the world body to have an agency to gather information necessary to prevent wars from breaking out, as well as to stem poverty and pollutions.

The foreign minister said he will propose establishing a U.N. intelligence agency in a speech to be delivered at the U.N. General Assembly in New York on Tuesday.

On the postponement of a visit to Japan by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Watanabe defended his attitude toward Yeltsin during his visit to Moscow from August 29 through September 4.

"Some people say the foreign minister was so strong that (Yeltsin's visit to Japan) was paralyzed. But you cannot make yourself understood unless voicing the right thing," Watanabe said.

"I doubt if President Yeltsin is correctly (informed). I had no other choice but to explain exhaustively and painstakingly."

Japan says the return of the disputed islands is a prerequisite for major financial assistance to Russia and a bilateral peace treaty.

Tokyo takes the stand it would be flexible on the timing and method for the return of the islands if Russia recognizes Japan's ownership of them.

On the domestic political front, Watanabe said the House of Representatives will be dissolved for a general election after an ordinary Diet session closes next June.

Noting Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa would not complete his two-year term as ruling party president before the election, Watanabe said it "will most likely take place after the ordinary Diet session ends in the next year if things go smoothly."

JICA Centers Hit in Suspected Arson Attacks

OW2109011292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Two facilities of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) were the target of suspected arson attacks by radicals early Monday, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department said.

In one attack in Hachioji, western Tokyo, two cars were set on fire in the parking lot of a JICA international training center.

The other attack took place at the JICA's Tokyo international training center in Shibuya Ward, where part of the floor and some curtains in the gymnasium were damaged by fire, police said.

There were no injuries in either fire, however.

Police discovered electric leads at both places which they believe were used in timing devices for incendiary bombs.

Although no groups or persons have claimed the attack, police suspect an extremist group set the fires as a demonstration of opposition to the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces troops for the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Cambodia.

The JICA is a government agency for overseas aid.

Burmese Citizens Apply for Refugee Status

OW1809131092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Myanmar [Burma] citizens seeking refugee status entrusted applications en masse Friday to the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, federation lawyers said.

Win Naing, president of the Burmese Association in Japan, formally handed over applications on behalf of 14 people to Takao Suzuki, chairman of the federation's Human Rights Protection Committee.

At a news conference at the Tokyo high court, the lawyers' group said this is the first time Myanmarese have applied in a group for refugee recognition.

The Myanmar Embassy in Tokyo uses delaying tactics on citizens seeking passport extensions, at times revoking them arbitrarily on grounds applicants are members of dissidents' groups and pressures them to stop their activities, according to the local chapter of Amnesty International, a human rights organization.

Myanmar democracy activists repatriated from Japan face retaliations such as summary trial by court martial, lengthy detention without trial, or torture, said lawyer Kazuyuki Azusawa.

Azusawa said that with Japan's present refugee recognition rate of three or four people a year, it might take a long time for the cases to be decided.

Federation committee member Tohru Takahashi said Japan must take up the problem of human rights violations facing Myanmarese in Japan as the Constitution stipulates protection of basic human rights such as freedom of speech and thought.

Federation lawyers and amnesty's human rights lawyer Tokio Sugita have visited the Foreign Ministry, the Justice Ministry's immigration department, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department to seek special understanding for the applicants.

The lawyers said that for understandable reasons the applicants have overstayed their visas and if repatriated face persecution for their political activities during or after the 1988 democracy uprisings.

To curb democratic movements, the embassy warns dissidents to stop their activities, threatening their families back in Myanmar will face forced resettlement, amnesty reports said.

Some activists of the 1988 democracy movement who fled Myanmar for Japan have been refused passport extensions for taking part in political activities in Japan, said Aung Than, one of the applicants.

The federation will engage around 20 lawyers to help the applicants with their cause, said lawyer Kenshi Nishida, who recently made a field study of human rights abuses by the Myanmar junta in the area near the Thai border area.

The lawyers also called for refugee recognition procedures to be more explicit and in harmony with those followed by the United Nations.

Plutonium Ship 'Not' To Use Strait of Melacca

OW2109085892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japan will not ship plutonium through the crowded Strait of Melacca, a senior government official said Monday.

"There are a lot of pirates, so we won't go there," the official said on condition of anonymity.

Japan does not intend to inform Singapore and other Southeast Asian governments that have expressed concern that the ship carrying plutonium from Europe to Japan might be routed through the busy waterway, he said.

Reacting to environmental campaigns, Tokyo informed some 100 governments earlier this year it planned to ship the plutonium home from France this fall for use in nuclear power plants.

But the government has said it will keep the actual route secret for security reasons.

Ministry Announces Relief Funds for Pakistan

OW1809015492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan will extend emergency relief funds in the amount of 800,000 dollars to Pakistan to help it deal with massive flooding of its central plains, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The funds come on top of 200,000 dollars donated last month after another incident of heavy flooding there, bringing the amount of Japan's two-month contribution to 1 million dollars.

Torrential rains in northern Pakistan on September 8 and 9, the heaviest ever recorded in South Asia, wrought the most devastating floods in the nation's history, inundating thousands of villages and destroying millions of acres of valuable crop land.

The Pakistani Government has set the death toll at over 700, but puts the number of missing persons at several thousand. Some 1.7 million people have been forced to evacuate and the damage has been estimated at some 700 million dollars.

Officials said Pakistan opened up a fund at a United Nations disaster relief agency to receive donations from international donors.

Officials said no Japanese disaster aid was presently being contemplated for India, which has similarly been hit by monsoon-spawned floods and landslides in the northern part of the country.

They said casualties and damage in India are not as significant as in Pakistan so the necessity for foreign aid is not as acute.

The death toll in India rose Thursday from 600 to at least 800.

Ex-Mayor's House Raided in Sagawa Investigation

OW1809130692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Prosecutors launched a raid on the residence of a former mayor on Friday in connection with dubious political donations allegedly given to former Niigatra Governor Kiyoshi Kaneko by a scandal-ridden trucking firm.

Subjected to search was the home of Taichiro Aoki, 54, former mayor of Kurosaki, in northern Japan's Niigata Prefecture. Aoki was also questioned in an attempt to unravel the mystery surrounding two-thirds of the 300 million yen Kaneko is suspected of having received in unreported political funds from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. before the June 1989 gubernatorial election in Niigata.

Kaneko, 60, resigned as governor amid news reports that his campaign manager had admitted receiving 100 million yen from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin in May 1989.

Aoki, who acted as a behind-the-scenes campaign manager for Kaneko in the Niigata governership race, must have been familiar with the political donations from Hiroyasu Watanabe, 58, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, sources close to prosecutors said.

Watanabe has been charged with aggravated breach of trust for incurring massive losses to his company through loans and loan guarantees for affiliated concerns.

Kaneko actively solicited Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin for 300 million yen in political donations for the governor's election, according to investigators.

On May 10, 1989, a campaign manager for Kaneko is said to have received 100 million yen from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin at the company's head office in Tokyo, but it is not clear how the remaining 200 million yen was transferred.

Allegations are that the money was transferred to a now-deceased House of Councillors member on May 24 the same year.

During his term of office as Kurosaki mayor, Aoki introduced Kaneko to Kiyoshi Sagawa, 70, the owner of Sagawa Kyubin, while Kaneko was vice governor of Niigata. The former mayor is also known to have accepted 64 million yen in political donations from Hokuriku Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Sagawa Kyubin absorbed Hokuriku Sagawa Kyubin earlier this year along with the debt-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin and several other regional parcel delivery firms.

Prosecutors questioned Sagawa officials on Monday and Tuesday in hopes of uncovering the channel for the remaining 200 million yen.

North Korea

Reaction to U.S. Envoy's Remarks on Nuclear Issue

Called 'Brazen-Faced Trick'

SK2109014892 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0028 GMT 21 Sep 92

[NODONG SINMUN 21 September commentary: "A Trick Aimed at Justifiying the Nuclear Commotions"]

[Text] According to reports from Seoul, in a news conference held on 18 September in Seoul, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg babbled that we might possibly have moved the nuclear development facilities to some other place.

Now that the North and South have declared nonaggression through the agreement, established institutions for its implementation, and have even adopted and put into effect an annexed agreement, this is, needless to say, part of a brazen-faced move to cook up an excuse for continuing the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops by blocking the implementation of the North-South agreement and nonaggression at all costs and by keeping mistrust and the state of confrontation in place because there is no justification to perpetuate the stationing of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea.

What is more, it is a brazen-faced trick to groundlessly and maliciously provoke our Republic and divert the public's attention by raising the possibility that we might have moved the nuclear development facilities to some place else after it has been revealed that the United States had not only built a nuclear submarine base in Chinhae, South Korea, but is also using it even now, thereby revealing that U.S. President Bush's declaration on the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea was only a lie and deception.

As has been repeatedly stated by the Republic's Government, we have neither the intention nor the need to produce nuclear weapons. We have no intention to go into nuclear competition with major neighboring countries. Moreover, it is beyond our imagination to develop nuclear weapons that can annihilate the fellow countrymen.

The three rounds of inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] have verified the peaceful nuclear policy of our Republic's Government and our consistent stand and effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone and have eliminated any ground for suspicion.

It is widely known that Hans Blix, secretary general of the IAEA, said in his report to the IAEA Board of Governors last 15 September that even after three rounds of special inspection [tukchong sachal] in the DPRK, no evidence of nuclear development has been found.

This notwithstanding, Gregg provoked us by raising the possibility that we might have moved the nonexistent nuclear development facilities to some place else.

Why he said this is very clear.

Since the three rounds of inspection by the IAEA have laid bare in full view the true picture of the fictitious commotions kicked up to spread the false, fabricated public opinion, namely North Korea's development of nuclear weapons, which the United States has held in its hand as if it were a winning trump, the United States is now trying to kick up another round of nuclear commotions to dilute the results of the IAEA's nuclear inspection by cooking up excuses for special nuclear inspection [tukpyol haeksachal] and South-North mutual nuclear inspection. In this way, the United States means to find an excuse to keep U.S. troops and weapons of mass destruction in South Korea and keep carrying out nuclear war maneuvers.

Such a secret design is evidenced by the fact that the United States and the South Korean authorities stubbornly opposed an overall inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea and that they launched the Focus Lens joint military exercise, a nuclear test war, under the excuse of the nuclear issue, publicly saying that they will resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise next year.

The so-called denuclearization or nuclear inspection clamored by the United States is nothing but a deceptive ruse to cover up its nuclear war policy.

If the United States genuinely wants to denuclearize the Korean peninsula, it should abolish the nuclear bases in South Korea, including the nuclear submarine base in Chinhae, withdraw the nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay instead of being engrossed in manufacturing preposterous words, and then agree to an overall inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea at an early date.

Comments Called 'Heinous Challenge'

SK2009102292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 29 Sep 92

["Provocative Outburst of U.S. Ambassador"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—U.S. ambassador to South Korea Gregg told a news conference on September 18 that there is "possibility that North Korea moved objects of nuclear development to another place," a Seoul-based radio report said.

This is one more heinous challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a jargon meant to divert the world people's attention elsewhere.

It is known to the world that Hans Blix, general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], reported to the member nations of the IAEA Board on September 15 that no evidence of nuclear development has been found in the three rounds of special inspection of the DPRK.

Nevertheless, U.S. Ambassador Gregg argued about "possibility of transfer" of nuclear objects. This is, indeed, like a thief crying "stop thief!"

It is none other than the United States that threatens the Korean people by nuclear weapons at all times after deploying them in South Korea illegally.

As is known to all, the September issue of the South Korean monthly magazine MAL exposed that a U.S. nuclear submarine base, built in Chinhae, South Korea, long ago, is in use still now, thus testifying to the fact that Bush's announcement that tactical nuclear weapons had been pulled out and the South Korean chief executive's "declaration on the absence of nuclear weapons" were not true.

All the more intolerable is that the United States and the South Korean authorities are doggedly opposed to a total inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea, while zealously taking issue with the DPRK still today when the DPRK has accepted in good faith the IAEA's inspection under the Nuclear Safeguards Accord.

This shows that the United States and the South Korean authorities have no intention of implementing the joint declaration on denuclearization but are trying to keep South Korea further still as a U.S. nuclear forward base on all accounts.

Since the DPRK has accepted inspection by the IAEA, the United States must take a bold decision to accept an allround inspection of its nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea on the principle of impartiality, instead of working to invent unreasonable pretexts, if it really wants to see the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Joint Nuclear Control Commission Meets 19 Sep

SK1909130992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1215 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] The fourth members' contact of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC] was held today at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

At the contact, our side said that the clean-handed nature [kyolbaeksong] of the peaceful nuclear policy of the government of our Republic has been more clearly proven at home and abroad through the third nonregular inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] after the eighth meeting of the JNCC. At this time, the United States is continuing to use the nuclear submarine base built in Chinhae, South Korea. Regarding this as a very grave situation, our side closely inquired into this [chugung hada].

Our side stressed that the reality shows how urgent an issue the overall inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases is in confirming denuclearization. To provide a basis for expeditious drafting of inspection regulations, our side proposed to the South side that we discuss drafts of inspection regulations put forward by the two sides in a manner to sufficiently exchange opinions and views on common points and essential differences shown in these drafts.

The South side, however, even while showing an agreement on the method of discussing the inspection regulations, tried to make poor excuses, stating that the report on the U.S. nuclear submarine base built in Chinhae is unreliable and misinformation and so forth, thus attempting to deny the report.

The two sides began to discuss drafts of the inspection regulations.

Our side maintained that proceeding from the position to thoroughly implement the denuclearization of the

Korean peninsula, even islands should be included in the scope of inspection targets and names of such islands should be clearly listed. The South side, however, unwilling to accept this, said that it will further review this issue.

Our side stressed that all U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases should be included as targets of inspection. To this, the South side stubbornly insisted that from the outset, there were no nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in the South side's area.

Our side pointed out that the U.S. Defense Department revealed that there were nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea, and asked if the South side, this being the case, still wants to deny this.

Concerning the South side's statement that even U.S. military bases in South Korea are under its supervision, our side asked the South side as to what quantities, when and wherefrom the nuclear weapons were withdrawn from South Korea.

To our question, the South side answered that we had better ask the U.S. Defense Department directly.

Our side pointed out that the South side's answer only reveals that the South side cannot, in actuality, control U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea.

Following this, the two sides discussed articles of chapter one in the nuclear inspection regulations. But no noticeable progress was made due to the South side's unjust attitude and position.

Summing up the contact, our side stressed that to make progress in the discussions, the existing U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases must naturally be included as targets of nuclear inspection and that even nuclear weapons and nuclear bases, which were known to have been withdrawn or abolished, must be included as targets of inspection. Our side also pointed out that existence or nonexistence of nuclear weapons and nuclear bases must be convincing to the other side and that intelligence materials must be offered to the other side on the basis of sincerity and frankness.

Our side urged the South side to come to the next contact after deeply researching our plans.

The two sides agreed to hold the next contact on 30 September.

Latest North-South High-Level Talks Summarized

SK1909115892 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] The eighth round of the North-South high-level talks was successfully concluded on the afternoon of 17 September at the People's Palace of Culture.

The hall was crowded with countless domestic and foreign reporters who were there to cover the signing of the annexed agreements for the practical implementation of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and South put into effect last February at the sixth round of the North-South high-level talks.

Members of our side's delegation headed by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, appeared at 1645 in the hall. Members of the South side's delegation with Prime Minister Chong Won-sik as its senior member also entered the site for the open meeting.

With Premier Yon Hyong-muk, head of our side's delegation, chairing the meeting, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, senior member of the South side's delegation, spoke first.

He stated that the South and North today settled the question of drawing up the annexed agreements on three areas, such as South-North reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange, thereby making it possible to sign and implement these annexed agreements as well as an agreement on composing and operating the South-North Joint Reconciliation Committee. He said that he highly appreciated this in that it has provided an important opportunity to implement the South-North basic agreement.

He said that the completion of the institutional devices aimed at realizing South-North reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange had enabled the two sides to start a hopeful journey toward peace and reunification.

He stated that this, however, does not mean that the high-level talks have fulfilled their duty. He said that the South and North should guarantee a satisfactory realization of what has already been agreed upon between them by making the high-level talks a regular occurrence. He mentioned the two sides should continue to narrow their differences. He also said the subcommittees should continue discussion on unsettled points that the two sides had been unable to agree upon during the just-concluded talks, points to be revised and added to the annexed agreements, and points authorized by the high-level talks.

Concerning the question of operating joint committees soon to be implemented, he suggested that the two sides immediately put into practice points in the annexed agreements which can be done so immediately, without a separate but detailed discussion.

Commenting on the question of jointly acting against Japan, he said that since the South side is now engaged in fact-finding activities with the goal of settling this question with Japan on a government-to-government basis, it was not necessary to jointly raise the question of Japan with the North side.

He also objected to our proposals to the South side to jointly act against Japan's whitewashing of history and

act jointly against Japan's arming itself with nuclear arms as well as sending its troops abroad.

He said that he hoped that the two sides beginning today, driven by the hope and optimism about peace and reunification, will run hand in hand in a march toward exploring new national annals.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk of our side spoke.

The two sides confirmed at the talks the agreement on the composition and operation of the Joint Reconciliation Committee, the annexed agreements on reconciliation, on nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange which the heads of the two sides finalized wording on through their contacts on 15, 16, and 17 September.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk, head of our side's delegation, and Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, senior member of the South side, signed the agreement and annexed agreements respectively and exchanged the texts of these documents.

At the talks, the two sides agreed to confirm the agreement reached at the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks and to allow the spokesmen of the two sides to announce it at a joint press conference at the end of the talks.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, senior member of the South side, made a concluding speech.

He said: We are now lowering the curtain on the eighth round of the South-North high-level talks, adding another remarkable achievement to the desires of our fellow countrymen for reunification and for the nation's forward march. The just-concluded talks have dissipated the mutual apprehension and misgivings and have opened a new chapter in South-North relations.

He said that thanks to the sense of mission and the tireless effort to open the door to the future of reunification, the South and North have now entered an epoch-making stage of putting the South-North basic agreement into practice.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk, head of our side, made a concluding speech.

He stated that the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks opened amid great expectation and attention of all fellow countrymen and concluded after adding another meaningful page to the national annals. He said that the two sides had finally adopted and implemented the annexed agreements for the implementation of the North-South agreement at the talks as well as contacts of the delegates. They even inaugurated the Joint Reconciliation Committee and made public the text of the agreement on the results of the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks.

He stressed: In this way, four sets of North-South joint committees, the joint committees on reconciliation, nonaggression, economic cooperation and exchange, and sociocultural cooperation and exchange have all been formed as expected and the two sides have entered a stage of practically implementing the North-South agreement in all areas.

He stated that it was a key step in implementing the North-South agreement and another epoch-making step in the march toward reunification that the two sides signed a host of agreements and declared them to be effected at home and abroad.

He stressed: Now that the various annexed agreements for implementing the North-South agreement and the various joint committees have been put into operation and their activities have become earnest, there is no question that sooner or later they will bring about excellent results favorable to promoting reconciliation and detente and hastening reunification. He emphasized that the just-concluded round of talks was successful and was very significant because it provided a new turning point at the end of several rounds of previous talks.

He said we feel as if we have already reached a future when reconciliation and detente are realized with the implementation of the agreement. We feel as if we have reached a turning point for reunification. These are the unanimous feelings of all countrymen.

He stressed that in order for the historic agreements to be adopted and put into effect by the two sides, they must prove their worth and open a turning point for reconciliation, detente, and reunification. It is necessary, above all, for all to approach and implement the points agreed upon between the North and South, placing national interest at the front.

He said that since the North-South agreement is a vow to achieve peace in the country and its reunification based on its own strength, no outside force should be allowed to exercise influence in its implementation and, placing national interest ahead of other interests, implement it in compliance with the principle of placing national interest above everything else, from start to finish.

He then said that placing any one side's interest ahead of common national interest or insisting that any one side's system is superior, is no longer a stand for realizing reconciliation, detente, and reunification.

He stressed that when the joint committees start their work, there could be some complicated problems. He said that because the entire nation hopes for national reunification, with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity confirmed as the common foundation; and because the North-South agreement has been adopted as a common program for putting the agreement into practice, if one approaches implementation on the principle of placing national interest ahead of everything else, the two sides will have no such thing as an unsolvable problem and can solve it through mutual discussion.

In conclusion, he stressed that we will do our best to discharge our weighty responsibility and duty that we bear in implementing the new documents of agreement produced before the nation.

He then declared the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks closed.

At the end of the talks, spokesmen of the two sides held a news conference.

Daily Urges Independence in Fulfilling Accords

SK2009144392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0022 GMT 19 Sep 92

[NODONG SINMUN 19 September commentary: "Sincere Efforts for Implementation of Agreement Are Important"]

[Text] As has been reported, the eighth North-South high-level talks were held in Pyongyang amid all fellow countrymen's great expectations and interest. At the talks, the agreement on formation and operation of a North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee, the annexed agreement on reconciliation, the annexed agreement on nonaggression, and the annexed agreement on cooperation and exchange were adopted and effectuated. Thus, the two sides completed all basic work to comprehensively implement the North-South agreement.

At the seventh talks, the joint committees for nonaggression, economic cooperation and exchange, and social and cultural cooperation and exchange had been formed. After this, the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee was formed during the current talks. Thus, all four initially planned North-South joint committees have been formed.

With the adoption and effectuation of the various annexed agreements for implementation of the North-South agreement and with the formation of the various joint committees, the North and the South drew up a design for realizing cooperation and exchanges in many fields by removing political and military confrontation between the two sides. They now have implementation organizations. Thus, they have entered the door of practice to actually implement the North-South agreement in all domains.

The fruition of the current talks will serve as an advance on the way to implement the historic North-South agreement and to open the path to peace and the nation's reunification. This provided great joy to all fellow countrymen who earnestly desire national reunification.

In actuality, there were some worries before the talks began because of the unsolved problems in discussing annexed agreements and the number of differences in views. However, the two sides made sincere and candid efforts. As a result, the two could find points of agreement and ways of settlement. In this course, the sense of mutual trust was deepened.

The current talks illustrate the precious experience that if we take the position to resolve problems with our own efforts by treasuring the national desire for reunification, we will certainly be able to find ways to resolve differences in views, although difficult problems may exist.

In view of this, the current talks' success can be called another victory of independent ideology and victory of the national idea. This is a precious fruition of the patriotic reunification line.

To make the historical documents of agreement adopted and effectuated at the current talks pay off substantially and to open the way of national reconciliation, unity, detente, and reunification, it is important for both sides to make sincere efforts to faithfully put them into practice. Even though the documents of agreement adopted and effectuated are very precious, if we do not put them into practice, they will remain only pieces of paper on the table and book theories.

The North-South agreement is a sacred pledge to resolve the issue of peace and the nation's reunification through the North's and the South's joint efforts with the nation's driving force.

The documents of agreement between the North and the South are the nation's common domestic documents which thoroughly embody the principle of national independence. Therefore, to implement them, the position of independence, of not relying on outside forces, should be firmly maintained. The independent stance is the fundamental stance that must be firmly maintained in implementing the documents and achieving national reunification.

If either side depends on outside forces and allows their interference under the condition of the nation's division into North and South, its position would be regarded as one for confrontation and not for achieving reunification through reconciliation and unity. With such a position, one could not resolve any problem for national reunification in accordance with our nation's interest and demand, nor could we properly implement what the North and the South have agreed to. Furthermore, one could not hold a dialogue in trust.

It is important in maintaining the independent stance to discard the outdated way of thinking of confronting the same people by joining hands with outside forces. To trust fellow countrymen and to assume the stance and attitude of relying on the nation's driving force are also important.

The South Korean authorities must not depend on outside forces nor allow their interference but support and encourage those desirous of the country's independent reunification and not suppress them.

To promote great national unity, as well as the spirit of independence, is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement.

The driving force in implementing the North-South agreement, a common national document, is all Korean

people. The promotion of great national unity is a basic guarantee for achieving national reunification by implementing the North-South agreement.

For the North and the South to realize reconciliation and reunification, they should achieve great national unity by transcending differences in ideologies and systems. The basic principle in doing this is to give priority to common national interests, subordinating everything to them, and to realize unity based on patriotism and on the spirit of national independence.

If one thinks first of one's own interests before common national interests or if one insists on the theory of superiority of ideology and political system, one's position cannot be said to be for realizing reconciliation and detente and for achieving reunification. Such a position will only cause utter division and the nation's split. Furthermore, the attempt to maintain a political system by artificially instigating the North-South confrontation and by aggravating tension is an act of running counter to the spirit of reconciliation, detente, and reunification.

If national unity is to be achieved, it is imperative to pull down the ideological and institutional barriers contrary to it, to achieve great unity of the whole nation, and to form patriotic policies. Otherwise, the atmosphere of reconciliation and unity cannot be created and satisfactory implementation of the agreements cannot be expected.

Because the North and the South agreed to reconciliation and unity, the South Korean authorities must revise or abolish legal and institutional mechanisms hindering it and must immediately take steps to release the visitors to the North who were arrested because of them.

The North-South agreement is neither to meet the interests of any privileged class, quarter, or political group, nor to satisfy the interests of either side. Therefore, both sides must respect the documents of agreement and take the stance of subordinating everything to the nation's common interests in their implementation.

If either side uses the North-South agreement for its strategic purposes by distorting it in its own way and freely violating the spirit of the agreement while handling it as a (?gentlemen's) agreement, and if either side creates artificial obstacles and puts brakes on implementing the agreement by setting unreasonable preconditions and by spoiling the atmosphere, the North-South agreement will be reduced to a mere piece of worthless paper.

The North-South agreement is a program for promoting national reunification. This agreement is designed to realize cooperation and exchanges in various domains by achieving national reconciliation and by removing the political and military confrontation between the North and the South. This agreement has practical significance in expediting the nation's peaceful reunification by promoting the nation's common interests and prosperity.

The North and the South must faithfully put the annexed agreements into effect, true to the spirit of the North-South agreement, from a patriotic stance for national reunification so as to decisively open the way of peace and the country's reunification and to deepen mutual trust in practice, leading to reunification.

The historic North-South agreement and other agreements for implementation of this agreement are a pledge made by the responsible authorities in the North and the South before the nation.

Regarding these precious historic documents of agreement as a valuable fruition achieved on the way to opening the door of peace and the country's reunification, we will make all efforts to implement them.

If the North and the South sincerely implement the documents of agreement in actual practice by firmly standing on the basic spirit and principle contained in the North-South agreement, and if they deepen mutual trust, we will be able to give greater joy to our people in the future and to achieve without fail the reunification in the 1990's as all fellow countrymen want.

Chief Delegate To IAEA Speaks at Meeting

SK2109041492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] The chief of our country's delegation spoke at the September International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Board of Governor's meeting. The IAEA general director said in a news conference that cooperation with the DPRK has proceeded well.

The chief of our country's delegation spoke at the IAEA September Board of Governors meeting held in Vienna, Austria, on 16 September. He pointed out that realizing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula by sincerely implementing the noble idea and mission behind the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is a consistent and principled stand of the DPRK Government.

He said that since the IAEA June Board of Governors meeting was held, our country has accepted IAEA irregular inspections [pichonggisachal] of our nuclear facilities on two occasions, that is, second and third irregular inspections. After pointing out that our country agreed to and validated a part of the general rules to the annexed detailed rules pursuant to the nuclear safeguard accord, he went on to say:

Various facts show that the repeated IAEA inspections of our country's nuclear facilities clearly prove not only the peaceful purpose of our Republic government's nuclear power development plan but also the truthfulness and uprightness of its use.

We have constantly taken initiative and progressive measures to conclude the nuclear safeguards accord, to sign it, and to accept the IAEA inspections on three occasions. We have taken measures to validate the

detailed annexed rules. We have thus fulfilled our duty to implement the nuclear safeguard accords.

In the future also, we will make sincere efforts to show the consistent nuclear policy of our Republic's government. By being faithful to fulfilling the duty required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, we will thoroughly realize the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. We will promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy through technological cooperation with IAEA and its members.

Some members of the Board of Governors expressed apprehension over implementing the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization at the meeting. The issue is not one that can be discussed in the IAEA Board of Governors meeting. The issue should be resolved between North and South Korea. The North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission is discussing the issue. If both sides assume a sincere attitude, this issue can be resolved.

Meanwhile, on 18 September, in a news conference in connection with the closure of the September Board of Governor's meeting, the IAEA general director referred to the nuclear issue of our country. He said:

Since I visited the DPRK in May, irregular inspections have been conducted three times. The third inspection team came back some time ago. The inspection team visited two other sites not included in its initial report. Cooperation between the IAEA and the DPRK has proceeded well.

The general director pointed out that, in addition to implementing the nuclear safeguards accord, some countries have volunteered to reveal their nuclear plans. He added that the DPRK is one of the countries.

South Korea

No Tae-u Departs for UN General Assembly Session

Agenda Previewed

SK2009085992 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0815 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] President No Tae-u departed Seoul this afternoon by a special airplane to attend the 47th UN General Assembly.

President No Tae-u was seen off at Seoul Airport by Pak Chun-kyu, speaker of the National Assembly; Kim Tok-chu, chief justice; Chong Won-sik, prime minister; and other high-ranking government officials. He was also seen off by Kim Yong-sam, president of the Democratic Liberal Party; Yi Ki-taek, co-chairman of the Democratic Party; Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the United People's Party, and U.S. Ambassador Gregg. President No Tae-u shook hands with everyone who came to see him off and inspected the honor guard. After a brief farewell ceremony, he departed for New York.

President No Tae-u will make a keynote speech entitled, "Toward the 21st Century of Peace and Prosperity," in the UN General Assembly on the night of 22 September Korean time. He will also deliver a speech at the annual banquet of the Asia Society. He is scheduled to return home on 25 September.

While visiting New York, President No Tae-u is scheduled to hold summit talks with Indonesian President Suharto and Norwegian Prime Minister Brundtland. He is scheduled to meet Mr. Eagleburger, acting U.S. secretary of state, and foreign representatives, including the foreign ministers of Japan and China.

President No Tae-u is accompanied by 11 officials, including Yi Sang-ok, foreign minister; Hyon Hong-chu, ROK ambassador to the United States; Yu Chong-ha, ROK ambassador to the United Nations; and Kim Chong-hwi, assistant for security and diplomatic affairs. Chong Hae-chang, chief presidential secretary, did not accompany the president but remained in country to discuss with political figures the issue of forming a neutral cabinet for election management.

Arrives in New York 20 Sep

SK2109004892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0020 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] New York, Sept. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u arrived in New York on Sunday for a five-day visit to the United Nations, where he will make a keynote speech and meet with other world leaders.

He was greeted by Ambassador to Washington Hyon Hong-chu, Ambassador to the United Nations Yu Chong-ha, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State William Clark, and some 300 Koreans.

No begins his activities Monday with meetings with Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, Acting U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Michio Watanabe.

He will address the United Nations on Tuesday, explaining the political situation on the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia and seeking international support for Korea's unification.

He is to express Seoul's positions on disarmament, the environment and other pending issues.

No attended a reception hosted by Consul-General to New York Kim Ki-su with Koreans living in America at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Sunday evening.

"This U.N. visit is aimed at making ourselves known through the United Nations and laying the basis for our active participation in U.N. activities," No told the reception.

North To Open Nuclear Facilities to IAEA

IAEA's Blix Speaks on Verification

SK1909011492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea had promised to show any nuclear-related facility to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), but this did not mean its nuclear program was benign, a top IAEA official said Friday.

Verification of the accuracy and completeness of a report was extremely difficult with countries that were inspected after their nuclear development program had already made substantial progress, Director-General Hans Blix told a press conference after the close of IAEA Board of Governors' meeting.

The IAEA conducted 77 inspections on South Africa, Blix said as an example.

There were three ad hoc inspections on North Korea, and they were no more than first steps, he said.

On what is suspected to be North Korea's nuclear reprocessing plant, Blix said the IAEA believed construction had stopped since the agency began its inspection last may despite North Korea's claim that construction was still under way.

The IAEA would strengthen its nuclear safety measures, and all nations should take it upon themselves to provide the information and materials for confidence-building, Blix said.

The Board of Governors decided that suspicion of nuclear development remains for North Korea and called for a progress report from the director-general at the next board meeting, in December.

Blix Opens Vienna Talks

SK2109095792 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0910 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Report by correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] The 36th annual general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] opened in Vienna, the capital of Austria, on the afternoon of 21 September Korean time. About 110 member states are attending the general meeting, which will continue until 25 September. The meeting participants will comprehensively discuss issues on measures for promoting international cooperation in nuclear safety, on intensifying the nuclear inspection system, and on the IAEA's nuclear inspection in the Middle East.

In the opening speech, Hans Blix, IAEA secretary general, said that despite efforts by nuclear powers to prevent nuclear proliferation, including the United States' and Russia's expeditious reduction and withdrawal of their strategic of nuclear weapons, problems on guaranteeing nuclear safety have been continuously raised in some areas. He pointed out that two cases of important nuclear inspections are being carried out in South Africa and North Korea. He reported that North Korea promised to enable IAEA inspectors to visit all its facilities irrespective of its previous reports.

Latest Round of N-S High-Level Talks Viewed

Prime Minister Evaluates Outcome

SK1909061192 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Interview with ROK Prime Minister Chong Won-sik by KBS anchorman Pak Tae-sok; place not given—live]

[Text] [Pak Tae-sok] How are you?

[Chong Won-sik] How are you?

[Pak] You went to a lot of trouble with your tight schedule.

[Chong] Thank you.

[Pak] Will you evaluate the eighth round of talks?

[Chong] First, thanks to the fellow countrymen's encouragement, our delegates arrived in Pyongyang on the morning of 15 September. We came back this afternoon, after winding up the eighth North-South high-level talks. I take this opportunity to thank the fellow countrymen for their encouragement. I am quite impressed with the eighth talks as a whole.

Last December we reached an agreement on the documents of the North-South basic agreement, that is, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchange and Cooperation Between the North and the South. We signed and validated the documents in Pyongyang this February. One of my great worries then was that the basic agreement might remain nothing but documents. At the eighth talks, we laid all foundations and formed organizations to implement the basic agreement so that it will not be just a document, however. This can be regarded as a great success.

[Pak] Will economic cooperation be possible? How will the work of sending a survey team to Nampo industrial complex, which has been tangibly promoted, proceed?

[Chong] Economic cooperation is possible. It is very difficult to promote practical economic cooperation between the North and the South because the nuclear issue has not been resolved, however. This is the government's stance.

When we review the points of agreement in the annexed agreements, we see that there are more clauses that help to resolve the nuclear issue than there are clauses that aid economic cooperation. Thus, I think it is more possible to resolve the nuclear issue than the economic cooperation issue.

If the joint committees begin their work in early November, those issues that are possible to implement will be implemented one by one.

[Pak] You just mentioned nuclear inspection, but the exchange of visiting groups of separated family members is not resolved either, and there has been no progress. What is the plan to resolve these two issues, which are more urgent than anything else?

[Chong] We discussed thoroughly the exchange of visiting groups of separated family members on many occasions. The North side presented the same political issue as a precondition that it had raised before and was reluctant to handle the issue of separated family members, however. I can say here that the North and the South narrowed differences in opinion to a great extent.

Regarding a meeting place in Panmunjom for separated family members' reunion, rather than visits to their home towns, the North and South greatly narrowed differences of opinion in the relevant clause in the annexed agreement. If the meeting place is adopted, separated family members can visit Panmunjom in the morning for their reunion and come back the same day. We will make every effort to resolve the issue of separated family members.

[Pak] What do you think about prospects for North-South relations, including the nuclear issue?

[Chong] The Joint Nuclear Control Commission will meet tomorrow. Though resolving the nuclear issue is difficult, we should narrow the differences of opinion. The Joint Nuclear Control Committee will remain operational with its urgent target to resolve the nuclear issue before the ninth talks,.

With an attitude of aiming for peace and coexistence, the North and the South will try to promote the balanced economic development of the nation.

[Pak] Thank you for the interview, though you must be tired from the long trip.

[Chong] Thank you.

'Favorable Climate' Noted

SK1909034092 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Sep 92 p 6

[Editorial: "8th S-N Premiers' Talks"]

[Text] The South Korean delegation headed by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik returned home yesterday after the latest round of inter-Korea premiers' talks in Pyongyang. The eighth round of the talks produced quite an impressive array of achievements that should redound to creating a more favorable climate in building up a solid sense of goodwill and reconciliation between the two divided halves of Korea.

The most significant of the accomplishments hammered out by both sides in their marathon meetings is the signing and putting into effect the three auxiliary agreements to implement the inter-Korean basic pact signed late last year. This provides some basis for optimism for a more efficient and fruitful inter-Korean relationship. Both sides are surely obliged to earnestly pursue and exploit these hard-won results for speedy and substantial progress in shaping a new vision for the inter-Korean future.

Whatever progress has been made to date is still far from sufficient to warrant rash optimism, however. We are somewhat dismayed by the absence of any solid accord over such thorny issues as mutual inspections of civilian and military nuclear facilities, agreed upon in the March declaration for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and the Seoul-proposed exchange visits of dispersed families between the two halves of the peninsula.

It is hardly surprising, though disappointing, that North Korea continues to scuttle the inter-Korean inspection of nuclear facilities, all the while feigning interest in reducing tension and being accommodative. Pyongyang seems to be only paying lip service to agreements made with the South for mutual inspections which could effectively defuse international suspicions of Pyongyang's true intent with its nuclear facilities.

North Korea rejected our bid for family reunions by once again bringing up as its precondition the repatriation of a North Korean war correspondent, Yi In-mo. Thus, in fact, Pyongyang failed to prove its sincerity by repeating what it has been doing for the past several months since the South-North basic agreement took effect and a nuclear-free Korea was declared.

Now that South and North Korea charted out basic protocols needed for the basic agreement to be instituted, Pyongyang ought to start showing good faith, free from any shady maneuvers to utilize the progress in the inter-Korea relations to its sole advantage. North Korea must boldly undergo a fresh and earnest change of heart and mind and sincerely cooperate with Seoul in meeting the wishes of the entire Korean populace.

The basic framework has been laid out for an enduring, practical and substantive discussion to produce some tangible fruit that can truly benefit both sides. North Korea should now display openmindedness and flexibility, ceasing to indulge in tactical gimmicks designed to simply outwit the South.

Editorial Questions North's Sincerity

SK2009063092 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Sep 92 p 3

[Editorial: "Is the North Genuinely Willing To Reconcile with the South?"]

[Text] Can the adoption and effectuation of the three annexed agreements between the South and North be called progress in improving South-North relations? Of course, it is a lot better than the South and North having

failed to reach an agreement at all. Since "reaching an agreement on an individual issue and putting it into effect immediately" has been the pattern of our approach to South-North dialogue, the eighth round of high-level talks can be recorded as successful in that the two sides have reached agreement on some easy issues, while setting aside some of the harder issues.

A close look reveals that what the two sides have agreed upon are effective only as a declaration and that the agreements have a great many pitfalls and loopholes. When the points of agreement embellished with sweet-sounding words are not effectuated, there is no way to force their implementation. We can only hope for the North to act sensibly. Thus, one single violation by the North runs the risk of turning these documents into worthless sheets of paper. Even if it is said that with the annexed agreements put into effect, each individual joint committees can be fully operative, few expect that to happen.

Even after eight rounds of luxury high-level talks and countless working contacts, the North Korean side has shown no sign of moving toward reconciliation.

Let us think about the nuclear issue, which is directly related to our survival, and the issue of home visits, which has been our ardent desire for nearly 50 years. Let us forget for a while that these are just as hard to put into practice as the agreements on the implementation and observance of the Joint Reconciliation Committee. If the two sides had agreed on some of the issues that can be easily put into practice, we would not have been as disappointed in the outcome of the South-North talks.

For example, instead of finding fault with us in the case of old man Yi In-mo without reason in the discussion of home visits by old parents, the North should have agreed to settle before anything else an issue as pressing as letting old people over 70 reunite with their separated family members.

Although the South and North promised in documents that they intend to reconcile, if we have no way to remove the nuclear threats, if the prospect for separated families to visit home seems more remote than ever, what real significance will "reconciliation" have?

In our view, the South and North have made no substantial progress in the talks because our side still approaches South-North talks with the same enthusiasm and optimistic view we have maintained in the northern policy, while the North side comes to the talks from a strategy of a united front. A look at the North side's attitude at a time when the annexed agreements have already been put into practice shows this clearly.

Even after the South-North basic agreement has been put into practice, the North side still conducts espionage activities aimed at slandering and toppling the South side's system, while violating the basic agreement. Moreover, while seeking investment from the South in a bid to overcome its economic difficulties, the North refuses our government officials' participation in the Nampo fact-finding team, as if to say that it does not recognize that our country exists.

That is not all. North Korea's NODONG SINMUN carried only a brief report on the South-North high-level talks. Given the way the North Korean mass media continue to malign the South, it is clear that the majority of the North Korean residents, except for a handful of elites, have no idea at all about the South-North high-level talks.

Reconciliation is possible only when the people who have lived in division are made to feel that they are reconciled. In this context, without the removal of the nuclear threat or any progress in the discussion of the exchange of home visiting groups, "reconciliation" between the South and North will never become a reality to us.

N-S Nuclear Control Commission Meets 19 Sep

Inspection Regulations Negotiated

SK1909111092 Seoul YONHAP in English 1049 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea got nearer to exchanging information on nuclear materials and facilities but reaffirmed their earlier stands on nuclear weapons and existence in a meeting Saturday. [sentence as received]

In the eighth members meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission at the border village of Panmunjom, the two sides began negotiating regulations for mutual nuclear inspections.

The two sides agreed to hold another meeting on Sept. 30 in an effort to hammer out the differences, however.

A South Korean delegate to the meeting told reporters afterwards that Seoul would make an all-out effort to have special inspections on nuclear sites and military facilities to clear the suspicion on North Korea's attempt to build nuclear weapons development program.

The delegates, who asked not to be identified, were told that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is still analyzing the results of a recent inspection on North Korea and thus there still remains some doubt over the development program.

In the meantime, the two sides had learnedly agreed to set up a direct inter-Korean telephone line and begin operating from next month in a bid to prevent an incidental military confrontation from flaring up and developing to an extended degree, an informed South Korean Government source said.

The agreement came out during the eighth inter-Korean prime ministers talks in Pyongyang from Tuesday through Friday during which both sides adopted and

effectuated the three supplementary agreements to that effect, the source explained.

Differences 'Narrowed'

SK1909095292 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0910 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] The North and the South today held a members' contact of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC] in Panmunjom and discussed practically mutual inspection regulations for the first time. They discussed the topics concerning the exchange of intelligence.

At today's contact, the North and the South narrowed their differences on designating nuclear materials and nuclear facilities as a goal in intelligence exchange. They failed to negotiate whether or not they would designate suspicious nuclear materials, however, and the places which were known as nuclear bases as a goal in intelligence exchange.

The North and South agreed to hold the next contact of JNCC members on 30 September and will continue discussion on inspection regulations.

At today's contact, our side made a brief statement before the discussions. Our side reiterated in its statement that in order to remove nuclear suspicions on the Korean peninsula, the North-South mutual inspections must be conducted without fail. To aid progress in the discussion of inspection regulations, our side presented a table of comparison between inspection regulations put forward by both sides.

The North side, meanwhile, replaced one of its JNCC members with Kim Kyong-chun, a director of the North Korean Nuclear Energy Industry Bureau and an expert in atomic energy. This draws attention to the possibility for change in its attitude for substantive discussions.

Liaison Officials' Talk Postponed

SK2109104392 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1010 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] The North and the South postponed the liaison officials' contact, which was slated for 22 September, to 25 September.

Through liaison offices in Panmunjom, the North and the South agreed to postpone the liaison officials' contact and to discuss during the 25 September contact the visit to the North by South Korea's Nampo inspection team and the visit to the North by Choe Kak-kyu, deputy prime minister.

Yi In-mo's Repatriation to North Considered

SK2009055892 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Sep 92 p 4

[Text] In connection with the issue of linking the operation of joint committees with nuclear inspection, Yim Tong-won, vice minister of the Unification Board and a delegate to the North-South high-level talks, said on 19 September that "except for the clauses on economic cooperation for which our capital and technology are actually required, all clauses of the three annexed agreements that were agreed upon will be put into practice regardless of North Korea's acceptance of nuclear inspection, if the North and the South agree to draw up a concrete plan for putting the clauses into practice."

In a brief meeting with reporters he revealed that "the government will soon hold a reunification-related ministers' meeting and will decide on quarterly and yearly work and on a detailed practical plan to do the work."

He said that "at the eighth North-South high-level talks, the North informed our side that if we repatriate Yi In-mo it will agree to setting up a Panmunjom meeting place for separated family members by October." Vice Minister Yim added that "the government plans to discuss the issue of repatriating Yi In-mo."

As a precondition to repatriating Yi In-mo to the North, we proposed to the North at the eighth high-level talks the following: to regularize the exchange of home-visiting groups of separated family members on national days, to set up a meeting place for separated family members in Panmunjom, and to repatriate the 12 crew members off the ship Tongjin who were taken to the North, but the North side rejected the proposal."

Vice Minister Yim said that "regarding mutual nuclear inspection, the North and the South exchanged flexible and frank opinions on special inspections and including military bases in the inspection sites."

Trade With North May Precede Nuclear Resolution

SK1909054792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—Seoul plans to allow direct South-North Korean trade even before Pyongyang accepts mutual nuclear inspection, Vice Economic Planning Minister Han Kap-su said Saturday.

Seoul was willing to send a delegation to North Korea made up entirely of civilians, as Pyongyang had asked, for a feasibility study on building an industrial complex in Nampo, he added.

"We do not necessarily have to connect inter-Korean trade with the nuclear question," said Han, a delegate to the eighth inter-Korean prime ministers' talks in Pyongyang this week.

"Direct trade according to the transaction system agreed upon between South and North Korea can take place before the nuclear problem is solved," he told reporters.

But Han said South Korean investment in North Korea and large economic cooperation projects would have to wait for resolution of the problem.

The Nampo feasibility team was expected to visit North Korea late this month or early next month, and could be all-civilian, Han said.

"We did not find any problems other than with electric power when we toured Nampo during our North Korean visit. Our experts will go there to see if we need further study on the technical and economic feasibility of the project," he said, hinting yet again at a delegation of only civilians.

Seoul hoped to discuss transactions of rice and materials when the first joint commission on economic exchanges and cooperation met [as received] Nov. 19, he said.

"We plan to start discussing cross-border transmission of electric power," Han said.

No Tae-u To Leave DLP, Form Neutral Cabinet

Kim Tae-chung Welcomes Decision

SK1909025292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 18 [dateline as received] (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, leader of the main opposition Democratic Party, has welcomed president No Tae-u's decision to leave the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and form a neutral cabinet for a fair presidential election in mid-December.

Kim said Friday that No's departure would enhance the fairness of the presidential election and proposed a meeting of No, DLP President Kim Yong-sam, Unification National Party [officially renamed United People's Party] President Chong Chu-yong and himself.

"Strictly speaking, no ruling party exists in Korea as the president has abandoned his DLP membership," Kim said, proposing that the three party leaders meet with No to discuss pending issues and the selection of a neutral cabinet.

Asked about his party's posture on mayoral and gubernatorial elections, he hedged.

"We should wait and see because I cannot make a judgement on the domestic situation now," Kim said.

A close aide predicted that Kim would take a flexible posture on the timing of the local elections if No's determination to make the presidential election fair was confirmed and if the local elections were to be held at an early date after the presidential election.

Kim was visiting Washington to receive an honorary doctorate from Catholic University.

Reaction to No's 'Bombshell'

SK2009064192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Sep 92 p 2

[By staff reporter Sim Chae-yun]

[Text] In wake of the "bombshell" decision by President No Tae-u to break ties with the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] to form a "neutral" cabinet and ensure fair and just presidential elections, the ruling party is now thrown into restlessness.

Signs of cracks are seen in the DLP—formed by a three-way merger between the then ruling Democratic Justice Party and opposition parties led by present party president Kim Yong-sam and executive chairman Kim Chong-pil.

Some senior party lawmakers disaffected with Kim Yong-sam are cautiously discussing their future course of action in frequent meetings.

DLP co-chairman Pak Tae-chun and Rep. Pak Chol-on have become the very target of press attention as they had been the flag-bearers against Kim while helping Rep. Yi Chong-chan during the DLP's presidential nomination race. Pak has been the "care-taker" of the DJP faction members. The two were reported to have had lengthy telephone conversations.

Pak, an in-law of No, denounced the party leadership yesterday saying, "The DLP's status has plunged to being a mere majority party from the ruling one with No's relinquishment of DLP membership. They should hold responsibility for the current situation."

"Kim should take the most responsibility as he had encroached upon the exclusive domain of the president several times," Pak said.

"It is possible that members of the majority Minjong faction may be agitated by No's surprise move. I, myself, will make a decision on my political future around mid-October after consultations with other party members," he added.

Another robust Minjong faction member, Rep. Yi Han-tong, confessed, "The situation is very serious. We should not handle the matter in simple terms, especially at this time when the presidential election is only several months away."

Yi and another senior lawmaker, Yi Chun-ku, regarded as a close confidant to No, had a meeting with No last Tuesday just before No disclosed his decision.

DLP executive chairman Kim Chong-pil is also confused, labelling No's decision as irresponsible.

He also complained about Kim Yong-sam. "It is not understandable that Kim has not persistently dissuaded No from making the decision." [sentence as published] An aide to Kim said "party president Kim may have not seriously considered the grave ill effects No's decision will bring about."

In an expression of dissatisfaction, Kim left the party headquarters to attend a meeting at his local district chapter in Puyo, Chungchong-namdo, despite his aides' advice not to go.

Rep. Kim Yong-hwan was reported to have met with maverick independent lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, arousing allegations that they might have exchanged views on steps to form a new political party.

Yi Chong-chan, the unsuccessful DLP presidential nomination contender against Kim Yong-sam, has also allegedly embarked on brisk contacts with anti-YS (Yong-sam) figures.

"The members belonging to No's faction are now at a loss without a leader. It is expected that lots of DLP lawmakers will bolt from the party depending on the turn of events," a senior lawmaker noted.

Another lawmaker said that No quitting the DLP will force presidential candidate Kim to suffer a lack of political funds needed for the December election.

"The conglomerates will distribute the political funds equally to presidential candidates. There will be great turmoil within the DLP and it will not be so easy for Kim Yong-sam to settle the problem," he said.

Meanwhile, the opposition Democratic Party was trying to add fuel to the DLP's restlessness. The party welcomed No's decision but maintained its demand to have local elections held to guarantee a fair presidential election.

In an outdoor rally to denounce the alleged election rigging involving public officials in Yongi, Chungchongnamdo, party co-leader Yi Ki-taek criticized Kim Yong-sam for opposing the local elections this year.

He tried to spotlight the conflicts between No and Kim by saying, "No might have thrown such a decision out in retaliation for Kim's unilateral and abrasive political behavior against him."

Termed Unprecedented 'Gamble'

SK2109021192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0138 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] New York, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u showed satisfaction with his country's activities at the United Nations over the last 12 months on Sunday, and promised an even greater role in the years to come.

At a reception with 600 guests, No enumerated examples of how South Korea had joined the United Nations only a year ago but did not lag behind others in its participation. He especially noted the decision on sending soldiers and giving support for U.N. peacekeeping operations.

"We will soon be among the 15 most important countries in the United Nations because of our national and economic strength," he said.

No arrived earlier in the day to attend the 47th U.N. General Assembly.

He expressed his condolences to all the people who suffered pain from the Los Angeles riots in April and asked that Korean residents not lose courage and urged them to "unite as one great community."

No came to New York to visit the United Nations and conduct international diplomacy, but on his first day in the Big Apple he was busier trying to explain to reporters and overseas Koreans why he had left the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP].

He drew loud applause from Korean residents in a reception Sunday evening when he said it was an action that "most honorably" culminated his pursuit of democracy begun with the June 29 declaration in 1987.

On the flight to New York, No said his departure from the DLP was a gamble unprecedented in his nation.

"But nothing can be done without a gamble, and I will try to win the gamble," he said.

The opposition would not have been satisfied with the change of a few cabinet members, No said in explaining his decision to form a neutral cabinet.

Cabinet Members Asked To Leave DLP

SK2109005792 Seoul YONHAP in English
0006 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—All cabinet ministers and vice ministers were asked to leave the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] following President No Tae-u's decision to do so, government sources said Monday.

Those who want to stay in the party will have to resign from the cabinet, the sources said, requesting anonymity.

About 10 ministers and vice ministers are members of the DLP. They include Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kang Hyon-uk, Labor Minister Yi Yon-taek and First State Minister for Political Affairs Kim Chong-ho.

Ministers, vice ministers and presidential secretaries will have to leave the DLP by Sept. 30, when President No returns from his visit to China, the sources said.

Major Parties Fail To Resolve Differences

SK2109091592 Seoul YONHAP in English
0805 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—The secretaries-general of South Korea's three major political parties failed Monday to resolve their differences on such issues as a meeting of party heads and provincial elections.

Ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Secretary-General Kim Yong-ku proposed a tripartite meeting of party chiefs to deal with all political matters.

Kim proposed it take place before President No Tae-u joined to make it a four-way meeting.

Han Kwang-ok, his Democratic Party counterpart, said that DLP President Kim Yong-sam should change his position of not holding the local elections within the year before there could be a four-man meeting.

Han and Kim Hyo-yong of the minor opposition Unification National Party [officially renamed United People's Party] said the elections for local administrative chiefs should be held before the end of the year. Kim of the DLP reiterated his party position opposing it.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Gives Speech in FUNCINPEC Areas

BK2009150192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk during his "recent" visit to areas controlled by FUNCINPEC, the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, in Oddar Meanchey Province; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Today is an auspicious day in my life and in the life of the princess mother. We are very fortunate to be able to come to the vitally important areas of our FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and NAIC [the National Army of Independent Cambodia], which are under the intelligent leadership with sublime patriotism of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who is FUNCINPEC chairman and NAIC supreme commander. I would like to take this great opportunity to express my fondest love for Prince Norodom Ranariddh and his consort as well as all the children who have organized this magnificent reception in our honor in an atmosphere of cordiality. I would also like to extend the deepest thanks from the bottom of my heart to all of you. [applause]

I would like to express my sincere and hearty satisfaction to the prince and his consort as well as all the children, especially the leaders who administer our people and nation in the regions under the perfect control of FUNCINPEC and NAIC. Since we have already seen national unity and independence and peace, we should come and reunite within the territory of our motherland. Should we remain outside the country after the signing of the Paris 23 October 1991 accord, the general public would question our stance. However, we are lucky to have reunited and seen our compatriots, who are the samdech father and mother's children and grandchildren, return from site 2 and other camps in the Royal Kingdom of Thailand to the areas under the effective control of [words indistinct]. It is very opportune for me to be able to welcome all of you.

Today is a wonderful day for all of us to show the international observers our reunification in this new era of our Cambodia. As I said, I visited the children in a great many areas controlled by FUNCINPEC and NAIC in the country and the children in Thailand before 23 October 1991. I saw that all of you, both military and civilian, at all levels and in all sectors, departments, and wards displayed your maximum efforts in the service of the nation. Your contributions to the historic struggle and national liberation war were remarkable. During the war, you never neglected your duties of providing support to our compatriots and helping to resolve their problems. Thanks to Prince Norodom Ranariddh and his consort as well as to your excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, our compatriots received multifarious invaluable assistance. What I have said does not constitute a flattery because I saw those things with my own eyes and I even contributed some cash donations, which all of you are still able to recall. I was the witness of the joint efforts exerted by the prince and compatriots in the past in order to preserve the honor of our nation as an independent country despite our serious sufferings and difficulties.

Later, I was also fortunate to have visited [words indistinct] regions. There, I saw that all of you, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, did your utmost to serve the nation and people, to rebuild the country, and to promote freedom according to the Constitution that we [words indistinct]. Anyway, from now on, we are supposed to adopt a liberal democratic regime that provides maximum freedom to our people—male and female, young and old alike—making them worthy of being citizens of an independent country. I am very pleased with the development and good order [passage indistinct]. I would like to thank the prince and all the beloved and trusted compatriots under the control of FUNCINPEC and NAIC whose father and founder is myself. Thank you. I am very proud of your endeavor [passage indistinct].

Our nation's stance is still fragile on account of various problems. However, my mission is to unite all of our parties, that is, the Cambodian People's Party of the State of Cambodia with the three other big parties, including the party of FUNCINPEC-NAIC, the party of Democratic Kampuchea, the party of KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] headed by His Excellency [H.E.] Son Sann, and the party [words indistinct] led by General Sak Sutsakhan. I am to fulfill this (?national reconciliation) duty since the four parties have appointed me as the fully legitimate head of state of all eras—I was illegally ousted. However, some Cambodian groups in France and the United States said the nomination is not acceptable, but the four parties have made the appointment in order to render justice to myself. Moreover, the four parties, despite their differences, are all endowed with sublime patriotism and have increasingly listened to me and heeded my appeal to them to become reconciled and to forgive and understand each other. At this moment, I would like to apologize to the children of FUNCINPEC-NAIC for refraining from talking about anything that can affect this or that party. I wish to stress that my visit here is a visit for promoting national reconciliation and reunification. [applause]

Under the leadership of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, our FUNCINPEC has harmoniously united. This is why FUNCINPEC and NAIC are strong. Now they have become stronger and stronger, and a great many people, including youths, intellectuals, and so on from all walks of life, have continued to join them. This is because FUNCINPEC has correctly implemented its policy and shown that what it has done so far [words indistinct]. This is why it succeeds. However, if the strength of one party is expanded but that of the others is not, this will

also pose a difficult problem for our nation [words indistinct]. Besides, if there were no understanding among the parties, [words indistinct]. What should be done is to get them united. I have never spared my efforts to rally them—this is why all the parties call me the samdech father. Until recently, a party did not consider itself as my child. However, in its speech at a reception a few days ago, the party mentioned that it was also my child. [applause]. This shows that they have, in the end, come to realize that I am neutral, I am not taking sides. It is apparent that I am truly the father or mother of the eight or nine million Cambodians. I have never done anything to please myself but to please Cambodia. [applause]. If Cambodia has national unity, meaning if we unite, we will have peace and prosperity. [passage indistinct].

At meetings with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and other members of our SNC, if he had a different opinion or if there was anything that did not conform to the program or wishes of FUNCINPEC-NAIC, Prince Norodom Ranariddh always listened to me as the samdech father [words indistinct]. For instance, if I asked him not to get involved in disputes, although FUNCINPEC shared the ideas of some parties against programs or policies of others, in order to let the other parties continue their discussions, to adopt a low-profile stance as I do, and to advocate a compromising stance, he followed my advice. With common sense, Prince Norodom Ranariddh has increasingly facilitated SNC's works. When a party has a problem, the prince has always acted as a bridge [words indistinct]. So appropriate and correct approaches are needed for the sake of our supreme interests. This is the best attitude.

Frankly speaking, other parties have also mostly listened to me. Some of my demands have been positively answered—of course, I have not received perfectly desirable answers as I have from FUNCINPEC. A strong anti-Sihanouk clan led by Mr. (?Trinh Vanh)—the latter was dead (?but his group is still alive)—yesterday sent me a letter addressing me as its peer—I don't bother myself with that consideration. In the letter, it said that if FUNCINPEC heeds my orders, I should ask FUNCINPEC to stop contacting the Khmer Rouge and to oppose the Khmer Rouge. I have not answered the letter by myself but I have asked Mr. Ieng Muli [KPNLF general secretary], when he returns to Phnom Penh today, to write to the so-called [Vong Khmer] group [words indistinct]. I have asked that the following answer be given: According to the spirit and content of the Paris accord, reunification has to be promoted and no discrimination against any party is permissible. I am not supposed to order FUNCINPEC to sever relations with the Khmer Rouge. FUNCINPEC is only allied to the CPP, not to the Khmer Rouge. Should I ask FUNCINPEC to get rid of the Khmer Rouge, what would our SNC become? The four parties have to reunite but not to regard each other as enemy. In this case, it is impossible for us to comply with that order.

As for H.E. Hun Sen, he has also given me a great many considerations. I have asked him to soften his stance on the settlement of some issues, such as the treaty he signed in the 1980's that has reportedly given away part of our territory. He has agreed. I would like to thank him for this gesture. At a meeting in Siem Reap on 10 September, Prince Norodom Ranariddh—who is used to firmly defending our country's territorial integrity with the samdech father—on behalf of FUNCINPEC, voiced full support for the samdech euv's proposal that no further negotiations on Cambodia's territorial integrity are needed. What we should do is to ask the United Nations to examine, with reference to the map drawn in the 1960's, whether border posts have been removed deep inside Cambodian territory. If they have been removed, they have to be put back to their original places. We need no more negotiations.

H.E. Hun Sen listened to me and had no objections to my request. He completely agreed with all of us at the 10 September SNC meeting to review the matter. The treaty he signed with Vietnam has become null and void since he and his party have already agreed with my request. I ask the four Cambodian parties to follow my request that the United Nations be asked to examine our borders adjoining all the neighboring countries, not only Vietnam. If it is found out that our maritime and terrestrial boundaries are different from the map—the treaty signed in the 1960's is still internationally recognized—they have to be properly put back to their original places.

What I have cited are only examples, with the aim of promoting national reunification and making a growing number of you from the four parties listen to me. H.E. Hun Sen and his CPP party have accepted my requests. As for Mr. Akashi, he has seen that Cambodians can now reunite even on the issue of defending the country's territorial integrity—they are now in unison. [applause]. Such being the case, you will see, everything can be resolved if we have patience and if we are able to move forward gradually.

Some foreigners are very concerned over the issue of PDK [words indistinct] and go so far as to propose imposing sanctions against the party. I know Cambodians very well. Nobody knows the Cambodians as I do. H.E. Akashi has followed my words; he is a man of absolute integrity. On behalf of UNTAC, he listens to a great deal of my advice. So at present he has scored numerous successes. I do not want to boast about my achievements, but if my recommendation is accepted, many problems can be solved without difficulties. However, if my advice is ignored, no problem can be settled. Some countries or governments have not listened to me. I have told them: If you do not listen to me and you think that you are more capable than I, please go ahead with your methods. Anyway, if you do not solve the Cambodian problem in the Cambodian way, it is impossible, and with the Khmer Rouge, fortitude is required.

Now, it is said that the Khmer Rouge must be punished. And one country has said that troops should be sent out to fight the Khmer Rouge by sacrificing 200 soldiers at the very most and that with the 200 deaths the Khmer Rouge will be completely wiped out. It is not that easy! It is too easy to say that after the death of 200 UNTAC soldiers, all the 40,000 Khmer Rouge troops will be killed. Since the Khmer Rouge are guerrillas, it is a bit hard to fight them. [passage indistinct]. Now, when I ask which country will volunteer to send out troops to fight the Khmer Rouge, no country volunteers. So it is not appropriate to make such a meaningless statement. On economic pressure, I do not know how can they impose economic sanctions against the Khmer Rouge. As you know, if you block the top, they will get away from the bottom and if you block the left, they will escape from the right. There are a great many passes along the jungle-covered border, so I do not really know how the pressure can be applied.

That being the case, I have proposed that PDK remain calm in the regions under its control since the other three regions have already followed the United Nations—the populace critically need assistance from the international community. At a meeting on 22 June 1992, Mr. Butrus Butrus Ghali asked for assistance of only $600 million, but $880 million was granted instead. That was thanks to my presence there. Now my only suggestion is that if PDK does not care about the aid, it will be asked to stay secure in its regions and that we should ask the international community to help the children with FUNCINPEC, KPNLF, and SOC, which control 80 percent of the Cambodian territory and 90 percent of the population in total. Most of the people are living in poverty and badly need aid. And our country, which has been severely damaged by the two big wars, also needs speedy reconstruction of barrages, canals, pools, roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and so on. So we should act in this way. H.E. Akashi has already accepted my proposal [words indistinct].

Sihanouk, Wife Return From Siem Reap 20 Sep

BK2009060192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] At 0930 on 20 September, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of the state of Cambodia, and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], and the royal consort returned safely to Phnom Penh.

His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and chairman of the National Assembly; H.E. Kong Sam-ol, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and General Loy Sophat, deputy national security minister; and many leading officials accompanied the prince and the royal consort on their return from Siem Reap Province to Phnom Penh.

Greeting the prince and the royal consort at Pochentong Airport were H.E. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the CPP, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and SNC member, and his wife; H.E. Chea Soth, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee; H.E. Sar Kheng, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and interior minister; H.E. Say Chhum, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. General Tie Banh, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and SNC member; Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. Mat Ly, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the party's Control Commission; Men Sam-an, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; H.E. Nguon Nhel, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and agriculture minister; H.E. Ney Pena, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPP Central Committee's Control Commission; H.E. Sim Ka, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, chairman of the Phnom Penh city party and people's committee; H.E. General Pol Saroeun, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, deputy foreign minister, and chief of staff of the Cambodian People's Army; H.E. Dit Munti, member of the CPP Central Committee, information minister, and SNC member; H.E. General Sin Sen, deputy national security minister, and SNC member; H.E. Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; the ladies and gentlemen from the CPP Central Committee; ministers; deputy ministers; directors; deputy directors; leading officials from various establishments and units; and a multitude of people and masses in Phnom Penh.

Their excellencies ambassadors representing the five major powers—five permanent members of the UN Security Council; representatives of ambassadors and diplomatic missions of various countries accredited to Cambodia; representatives of international organizations; and high-ranking officials of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, were also present to greet the prince and the royal consort at the airport.

Hor Namhong Interviewed on Peace Prospects

BK2109081192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hor Namhong by British radio correspondent Jonathan Hirst; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Hirst] UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] says that in accordance with the Paris peace

agreement, UNTAC will control various administrative structures but the State of Cambodia [SOC] remains the existing administration. Thus, who has the power—SOC or UNTAC? Who is currently the leader in Cambodia?

[Hor Namhong] Did you know that in accordance with the Paris peace agreement, during the transitional period the Supreme National Council [SNC] represents Cambodia's sovereignty? We have an existing administration and UNTAC's mandate is to control the existing administration in order to ensure a neutral atmosphere. Therefore, UNTAC's mandate, the SNC's power, and the existing administration have been clearly set out in the Paris peace agreement. Therefore, the primary mandate of UNTAC is to control the existing administration and not to control Cambodia.

[Hirst] To cite an example, I understand that UNTAC has opened an office here inside the Foreign Ministry. Please tell me to what extent has UNTAC told you how to run the Foreign Ministry? Also, what is UNTAC's influence here?

[Hor Namhong] As a matter of fact, UNTAC is present in the Foreign Ministry and other major ministries, such as the Ministries of National Defense, Information, Finance, and Public Security. UNTAC is here to control and prevent this ministry, other ministries, and other organizations from using power to influence the elections. Actually, UNTAC's major role is to control this administration in order to ensure a neutral political atmosphere.

[Hirst] UNTAC will perhaps control and check other sectors of the existing administration in accordance with the Paris peace agreement. From what I understand, this is possible. Will the SOC accept this?

[Hor Namhong] Certainly, because UNTAC has to negotiate with the State of Cambodia in order to carry out control everywhere. This is as it should be. It is UNTAC's mandate to control the existing administration. However, it should consult with the SNC.

[Hirst] Now there is a problem. The Party of Democratic Kampuchea is refusing to take part in the peace process. It seems that the party will not take part in the elections. If the situation continues in the next three months leading to the elections next year, will the SOC continue to cooperate? Will the SOC take part in the elections?

[Hor Namhong] The Khmer Rouge have not only refused to implement the Paris peace agreement, but they have also refused to abide by the decision of the UN Security Council [UNSC] in July. They have refused to accept the Tokyo document, which was worked out by the five major powers and the cochairmen of the Paris international conference on Cambodia, to settle their demands. The Tokyo document was a compromise to accommodate the Khmer Rouge's demands. However, the Khmer Rouge continue to refuse to implement the Paris agreement, the Tokyo document, and the UNSC decision. They have violated the cease-fire almost every day.

Thus, our stance is very clear. Despite the Khmer Rouge's intransigence, we have decided to implement the Paris peace agreement until the elections are held next year.

[Hirst] Some people are saying that the SOC might withdraw some cooperation with UNTAC.

[Hor Namhong] This is not so. On the contrary, we will continue to cooperate with UNTAC in order to organize the elections next year. However, we will leave the Khmer Rouge apart. We should not pay too much attention to the Khmer Rouge. We should be prepared for any eventuality in the future. Since the Khmer Rouge withdrew from the peace process, I think they will attack the areas in which we plan to organize the elections. We should be prepared for this situation and should counterattack.

[Hirst] Thus, this means that you insist on retaining more weapons, which is not stated in the Paris peace agreement, and that you have not fully implemented the demobilization process.

[Hor Namhong] Did you know that we have cantoned nearly 40,000 troops? We have made preparations to canton more troops. However, Akashi himself has said that UNTAC will not create a situation in which there is no balance and in which the Khmer Rouge are allowed to violate the cease-fire and seize more territory in Cambodia.

[Hirst] If the Khmer Rouge continue to exist and refuse to cooperate with UNTAC, do you think that a government formed after next year's elections—which is likely to be a coalition government—will be strong enough to reduce the Khmer Rouge threat?

[Hor Namhong] The fact is that even if the Khmer Rouge agree to implement the Paris peace agreement, after the elections they will continue to fight. They will continue to wage a guerrilla war against the new government. Therefore, the new government resulting from the elections should be prepared to oppose the Khmer Rouge as a guerrilla force and oppose all Khmer Rouge activities. However, this new government has to be strong, not just militarily but also economically and politically.

I speak in these terms to stress that the new government has to solve the people's problems in rural areas. This new government should reduce the difference between the rich in the cities and the poor in the rural areas [two-minute break in transmission] to oppose the Khmer Rouge who still refuse to implement the peace agreement.

[Hirst] Talking about the economy, there has been criticism of the SOC that it has allowed too many free enterprises, that your government is hastily selling or leasing buildings to foreign businessmen with the money then being used inapropriately. What is your answer to this?

[Hor Namhong] I think we should be a bit more realistic in our view of a situation in which we no longer receive so-called aid from socialist countries in Europe. If we talk about a market economy, we cannot prevent foreign investment. On the contrary, we need foreign investment to develop our economy and factories. I think foreign investment is very necessary. I am also aware that there has been criticism of our government concerning the use of money resulting from foreign investment capital, from leasing or selling state enterprises, or selling land that is state property. However, we ought to recognize that the bulk of this money is in the National Bank. Of course I admit that in some places a number of persons have inappropriately used this money. However, the SOC has taken measures against these persons.

[Hirst] Can you tell us about these measures?

[Hor Namhong] We have replaced some ministers, such as those at the Ministries of Trade and Industry. In short, we can say that we are not 100 percent clean but if we compare Cambodia to other countries, Cambodia is not the worst.

[Hirst] One problem concerns the fact that your government has to pay many salaried staff members within your administration. Your government has been printing more riel banknotes which in turn causes the currency's devaluation. Can you control this?

[Hor Namhong] I think the number of riel banknotes we have printed is not great compared to foreign currencies obtained through foreign investment. There is not an excessive number of these banknotes. However, there are many foreigners coming to Cambodia, for example nearly 20,000 UNTAC staff and many foreign tourists and investors. These people use the dollar in the market. Therefore, increased prices for commodities is inevitable.

[Hirst] Can we talk a bit about the status of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia? Lately, opposition to the Vietnamese in Cambodia has been on the rise. Some political parties have said that Vietnamese settlers should be expelled from Cambodia. What is the SOC's response to this?

[Hor Namhong] First of all, I do not want to use the words Vietnamese settlers. The term Vietnamese residents should be used instead. The majority of them were born in Cambodia and have been Vietnamese residents of Cambodia before.

You should realize that the current number of Vietnamese residents is less than that in the 1960's. I cannot prevent anyone from liking or disliking the Vietnamese. However, I think that carrying out brutal activities against Vietnamese residents is not solving the problem. This should be left to the new government to discuss or sort out with the Vietnamese Government.

Concerning relations between Cambodia and Vietnam, we feel that these should be good. We should also have good relations and good cooperation with Thailand and Laos, as well as with other neighboring countries on the basis of equality and respect for independence and territorial integrity.

[Hirst] Looking at the view of those opposing Vietnam, does the SOC accept some responsibility because in the past your government was very close to Vietnam. In fact, your government has allowed Vietnamese troops to stay here, which is the cause of this opposition.

[Hor Namhong] We should know what is the root cause of Vietnamese troops' presence in Cambodia. They were here because we had a genocidal regime in Cambodia, which massacred over 3 million people. Therefore, for the Cambodian people, as well as for ourselves, during the Khmer Rouge regime we had to find a way to survive. With assistance from Vietnam, we had to either choose to accept the temporary presence of Vietnamese troops or die, or be killed by the Khmer Rouge regime. At that time we had no choice. We should see the reason for the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia in the 1980's.

Khmer Rouge 4-10 Sep Truce Violations Alleged

BK1909084792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] The Defense Ministry's Commission for the Coordination of Military Affairs with the United Nations reports that the Khmer Rouge, in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear Provinces, continue to commit cease-fire violations by shelling or launching attacks with ground troops against the positions of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and shipping and concealing ammunition in some areas for the purpose of further waging their long-term war.

At 1543 on 10 September, Khmer Rouge elements fired 28 DK-82 rounds on Trapeang Krang Village in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, wounding a villager, burning a house, killing two oxen, and damaging people's property.

On the same day, some 50 Khmer Rouge soldiers from the 912th division's 51st and 52d regiments attacked the CPAF's position near Khvav Village in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, wounding a villager, killing a cow, and setting fire to two houses.

On 10 September in Kompong Thom Province, Khmer Rouge troops fired with 107-mm cannons and DK-75 guns 253 shells on the CPAF's positions along Route 12. And on 4 September, Khmer Rouge elements from Division 616 shipped and concealed some 40-50 shells for 107-mm cannon in a jungle-covered area at Krayea Village, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province.

The report also says that in the first week of September, the Khmer Rouge shipped troops, armaments, and

ammunition to SOC-controlled areas on several occasions. On 4 September, Khmer Rouge troops from Division 616 shipped about 40-50 rounds for H-107 cannon to a jungle-covered area in Vihear Village, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province. On 5 September, Khmer Rouge soldiers from Division 802 shipped some 100 H-107 shells from the west of Route 12 to a jungle in Prasat Sambo District, Kompong Thom Province. And on 10 September, Khmer Rouge elements from Division 616 shipped (?seven) truckloads of H-107 rounds from the aforementioned areas to Kra-nhung in Kompong Svay District in Kompong Thom Province.

On 6 September in Preah Vihear Province, some 100-150 Khmer Rouge troops from Divisions 616 and 912 and Front 1001 shipped many hundreds of DK-82 rounds to Koah Ke Village in Kulen District in preparation for an attack to retake the district in accordance with their strategic schemes.

Meeting of UNTAC Security Committee Reported

BK2009032892 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] At 1000 on 15 September, a meeting of the Mixed Military Working Group's secretariat was held with the participation of representatives from three Cambodian sides, namely the Cambodian People's Army, the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] army, and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] army, at the request of Colonel (Arampal), UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] representative. The secretariat participants discussed public security.

A number of measures aimed at increasing the efficacy of activities to repress banditry and armed robbery and at ensuring public security were considered at the meeting. It is worth noting that at this meeting, the KPNLF army's representative pointed out that the KPNLF side has not been informed of the result of meetings and work carried out by the committee on public security, which was set up in accordance with the agreement between UNTAC and the Supreme National Council. This is because the KPNLF representatives who attended meetings of the security committee were all from the civilian side of the Son Sann party. Information and documents on the work have not been provided to the KPNLF military component.

The KPNLF army's representative proposed to UNTAC that a representative of the KPNLF military component be included in the security committee and be allowed to attend meetings of this committee's secretariat; otherwise, it will not be responsible for all military matters.

FUNCINPEC Communique on 10 Sep SNC Meeting

BK1809090792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Press communique issued by the FUNCINPEC—National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia—faction on the latest Supreme National Council—SNC—meeting held in Siem Reap on 10 September—read by announcer]

[Text] Many important issues were raised for discussion and were agreed upon among the four Cambodian factions, particularly on a new draft constitution for the government in Cambodia following the elections held by May 1993 and compliance with the establishment of a technical advisory commission to review all Cambodian borderlines.

1. On this matter, His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Ranariddh, head of the FUNCINPEC Party, said at the meeting that the border question is an important issue for Cambodia. The FUNCINPEC faction will not attend any consultation concerning the border issue. It is, however, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] through the Technical Advisory Commission, which has the mandate to examine any legally acceptable map that determines Cambodia's frontier. HRH Prince Norodom Ranariddh also said that all treaties signed by the governments in power in Cambodia after 1970 must be considered null and void.

HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the SNC, appealed to all Cambodian factions to preserve all of Cambodia's frontier adjacent to the three neighboring countries in accordance with the borderline defined before 1970. Moreover, the prince head of state also urged UNTAC to reexamine all Cambodian borderlines.

2. HRH Prince Norodom Ranariddh supported a proposal made by His Excellency Son Sann, chairman of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, to immediately hand over legislative power to HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the grounds that only the prince has the ability to achieve Cambodia's national reconciliation.

3. Besides the points raised during the SNC meeting, the FUNCINPEC Party would like to stress to the Cambodian people and all diplomats and journalists that FUNCINPEC has never received any money from the Khmer Rouge faction as has been accused in the recent spate of rumors. This unreasonable and ill-intentioned accusation was made in an attempt to confuse public opinion as part of an evil trick to cover up serious corrupt practices and the sale of land—national assets—to foreign capitalists.

'Puppet' Soldiers Reportedly Prepare Attacks

BK1809022892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] People in Siem Reap Province quoted a group of two or three Cambodian soldiers from Division 179 as disclosing that the Vietnamese commander supervising the puppet Military Region 4 in Siem Reap Province and Long Sopheap, Cambodian commander of the military region, ordered the frontline commander of the Fourth Military Region and those of the 179th and 286th divisions and 42d autonomous regiment to prepare 300 soldiers each, or 1,200 troops in total, to launch attacks on the people's villages, to kill villagers who carry out activities against the Vietnamese aggressors, and to strike national resistance forces.

The people said the report made them terribly furious with the Vietnamese aggressors and the traitorous puppet leaders. The people asked: How long will the Vietnamese and puppets drag on the war even though the accord already exists. They said the Vietnamese's and puppets' actions are in total violation of the Paris accord and added that they can never accept this. The people in Siem Reap Province as well as the Cambodian people across the country deeply yearn for peace.

The people added that they also asked UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] to urgently verify the presence of Vietnamese aggressor forces in the province because there were plenty of Vietnamese there. Should UNTAC delay the verification, the Vietnamese and puppets will continue to mount attacks on the people's villages, causing the people to further suffer.

KPNLF Accuses Phnom Penh of 3 Executions

BK1909061692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 19 (AFP)—The Cambodian faction led by former Prime Minister Son Sann on Saturday accused the Phnom Penh government of performing summary executions in northern Cambodia.

The faction's weekly bulletin said Phnom Penh government forces arrested an old woman, a boy and a six-year-old girl from the village of Preak Krasang in the northern province of Stung Treng, and took them away by boat. It did not say why they were arrested.

At a point along the river, the soldiers shot the three to death, tied them to large stones and dumped them in the Mekong, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) bulletin said.

"Now all the people in that area are afraid of being executed by the soldiers and some of them have fled from their homes because they heard that the soldiers will come to the spot searching for the people who complained to (U.N. peacekeepers) about the killings," it said. It said the killings occurred in the afternoon of July 23.

The killings could not be immediately confirmed with the United Nations, which has not reported any such incident.

The KPNLF also accused Phnom Penh military police of forcing a man out of his home in downtown Phnom Penh in order to give the house to a government official. It said the man, Bo Bopha, had bought the villa from another man, but was forced out so that Deputy Minister of Culture Pen Yet could live there. When the man complained, he was arrested, the KPNLF said, requesting U.N. intervention to free the man and have his house returned.

Because 70 percent of city dwellers hold no land titles, disputes over property are common, with as many as five families laying claim to one property that they all may have shared or lived in over the years. The report did not say whether Pen Yet also had claim to the house.

'Clarification' of Accord Implementation Given

BK2109034992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Sep 92

["Clarification" of the Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] To make it clear who are good, who are bad, who oppose the agreement, who implement the agreement, who want peace, who want the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] to continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia, who want the Supreme National Council [SNC] to play a role as the legitimate body and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period, and who want to preserve the Yuon puppet regime for use as a smokescreen to cover up the presence of aggressor Yuon occupation forces, it is necessary to raise the following seven questions and their answers:

I. What is the essence and significant points of the agreement?

The Paris agreement clearly specifies the following significant points:

1. It is imperative to verify the total withdrawal of all categories of foreign forces, that is all Yuon aggressor forces, and to prevent these Yuon aggressor forces from returning to Cambodia.

2. It is imperative to supervise the 70-percent demobilization of the four Cambodian factions' armed forces in line with the agreement.

3. The SNC should have the right and power to manage all affairs in Cambodia as the legitimate organization and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period. No other regime should exist.

4. UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] is an organization deployed in Cambodia for the purpose

of monitoring and implementing the Paris agreement correctly according to its essence.

5. It is imperative to arrange all-around conditions to create a neutral political atmosphere in Cambodia.

6. A general election in a free, democratic, correct, and fair manner must be held to allow the Cambodian people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination to choose a new national assembly and set up a new national government in Cambodia.

II. Which organizations are in charge of arranging, verifying, and implementing the above-mentioned significant points? The answer is that UNTAC and the SNC are duty-bound to closely cooperate in implementing the agreement, particularly in verifying the total withdrawal of all categories of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia and ensuring their nonreturn. This is in order to enable Cambodia to enjoy peace and independence and to create a neutral political atmosphere for holding a general election in a free, democratic, correct, and fair manner. Therefore, during the transitional period—that is from signing the Paris agreement on 23 October 1991 to the day the election is completed—UNTAC and the SNC are the only two organizations to jointly implement the agreement. There should be no other government during that period.

III. How has the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] prepared to enter the second phase of the cease-fire?

The PDK has time and again declared its readiness to enter the second phase of the cease-fire as long as UNTAC and the parties that signed the Paris agreement correctly implement it, particularly its two key points—verifying the total withdrawal of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia and giving a concrete role to the SNC.

Fact 1, it is imperative to entrust the SNC with the power and all necessary means to carry out its duty as the legitimate body and sole source of power during the transitional period.

Fact 2, it is imperative to set up an SNC consultative committee controlled by UNTAC within the existing administrative structures and the police forces of the four Cambodian factions. Its duty is to give opinion on various matters to the UNTAC.

Only by doing so can the second phase of the cease-fire be carried out.

IV. So far, have the UNTAC chief, the Yuon aggressors, and the Yuon-installed Phnom Penh regime implemented the Paris agreement; have they verified the withdrawal of the Yuon aggressor forces; have they given the SNC any role?

The answer to this question is: It is clear to all people inside and outside the country that the UNTAC chief, Yuon aggressors, and Yuon-installed Phnom Penh regime have not implemented the agreement. That is, the UNTAC chief, Yuon aggressors, and the Phnom Penh regime installed by the Yuon since 1979 have grossly violated the Paris agreement.

1. They have not verified the withdrawal of all Yuon aggressor forces, and have continued to say that there were no Yuon. They even drafted a law to enable the Yuon to vote.

2. They have refused to give any role to the SNC, keeping it only as a shield.

3. They have kept the Yuon aggressors in Cambodia as a prop for the Yuon puppet regime to carry on its control over Cambodia.

4. They have tried to arrange for the election to be held within the framework of the Yuon puppet regime and in a situation when Yuon aggressors are everywhere in Cambodia.

5. They have arranged for over 2 million Vietnamese immigrants to settle in Cambodia; that is over one-fourth of the entire Cambodian population.

6. They have passed a law allowing illicit Vietnamese immigrants the right to vote but forbidding overseas Cambodians the same right.

7. They have given Cambodian citizenship to nearly 1 million illicit Vietnamese immigrants; that is one-seventh of the entire Cambodian population.

V. Judging from the above-mentioned essences and significant points, who are good, who are bad, who want to implement the agreement, who oppose the agreement?

From the above-mentioned two contrasting essences and significant points, people in general clearly see that:

On one hand, the PDK, Cambodian national resistance forces, and the Cambodian nation and people have insisted on a correct implementation of the Paris agreement, particularly on:

1. the total withdrawal of all categories of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia and their nonreturn;

2. the SNC's role as the legitimate body and sole source of power during the transitional period.

On the other hand, the UNTAC chief, Yuon aggressors, and Yuon-installed Phnom Penh regime have opposed the Paris agreement by:

1. not verifying and refusing to allow any verification on the total withdrawal of all categories of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia;

2. refusing to let the SNC play its role as the legitimate organization and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

Through these two contrasting essences and significant points, people inside and outside the country clearly see that:

1. Democratic Kampuchea, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and the Cambodian nation and people are the good elements who are satisfied with the Paris agreement and who have striven to implement it in order to enable Cambodia to enjoy peace, independence, neutrality, nonalignment, and territorial integrity.

2. The UNTAC chief, the Yuon aggressors, and the Phnom Penh regime installed by the Yuon through their aggression are the bad elements who oppose the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement because:

On one hand, they have refused to verify the presence of Yuon aggressor forces but have tried to defend the Yuon by claiming that there are no Yuon in Cambodia. They have done this to keep the Yuon aggressor forces in Cambodia as a prop for the Yuon puppet regime to continue controlling all affairs in Cambodia. Moreover, they have not allowed the SNC to play any role in line with the Paris agreement which says: The SNC is the legitimate organization and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

VI. In such a situation, who is not implementing the Paris agreement and has not entered the second phase of the cease-fire?

They are the UNTAC chief, the Yuon aggressors, and the Yuon puppets.

Who really wants to enter the second phase of the cease-fire? The answer is: Democratic Kampuchea, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and the entire Cambodian nation and people.

These are the ways to determine which are the right and which are the wrong, who are the bad, who oppose the agreement, who are the good, and who really want to implement the Paris agreement.

VII. What should be done to correctly and actually enter the second phase of the cease-fire?

The answer is the correct and genuine implementation of the Paris agreement, particularly:

1. The supervision of the total withdrawal and nonreturn of the Yuon aggressor forces.

If this point is not implemented, it will be impossible to enter the second phase of the cease-fire because the Yuon aggressors are still occupying and committing aggressions against Cambodia.

2. Handing over to the SNC its role as the legitimate organization and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

If this point is not implemented correctly, it will be impossible to enter the second phase of the cease-fire. This is because, according to the Paris agreement, UNTAC and the SNC are the only two power-holding organizations in Cambodia.

Tie Banh: Opposition Seeks To Topple Government

BK1909090392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] General Tie Banh, State of Cambodia [SOC] defense minister, spoke about Cambodia's current situation during a meeting with Lieutenant General [Lt. Gen.] Mantiri—one of the assistants of the Indonesian defense minister, H.E. General Murdani—who was visiting the SOC. They discussed the process of seeking peace for the Cambodian people, which has met with all manner of obstacles. The Cambodian defense minister pointed out that the opposition political parties have been employing all manner of maneuvers to achieve their strategic goal of toppling the SOC prior to the elections.

As in the past, those parties—which have been carrying out sabotage activities, banditry, and harassment of innocent people—have always put the blame on the SOC side, which controls almost all the territory. As for the Khmer Rouge faction, it has so far not only refused to implement the Paris accord and enter the second phase, but it has also intensified all kinds of activities against the SOC side. It has shelled the SOC Armed Forces' positions in Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province, along National Route 12, and in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, and so on.

H.E. Gen. Tie Banh highly valued the Indonesian battalion, which is the first foreign contingent joining UNAMIC [UN Advance Mission in Cambodia], then UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in the mission of seeking peace for the Cambodian people. He also spoke about the good cooperation between the Indonesian troops and the SOC ArMed Forces in the implementation of the Paris accord.

Lt. Gen. Mantiri, in his reply, proudly expressed his satisfaction with the close coordination between the troops of the two sides, saying he firmly believed that relations would further strengthen in the future.

Japanese Officers Arrive To Monitor Cease-Fire

OW2009104892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept. 20 KYODO—Eight Japanese military officers arrived in Phnom Penh on Sunday, heralding the start of Japanese participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia as unarmed ceasefire monitors.

The team from the Ground Self-Defense Force [SDF] flew into the Cambodian capital from Bangkok as Japan's first Self-Defense Forces personnel to join the U.N. peacekeeping mission.

The officers will be followed by the arrival in October of 600 engineering troops for repairing roads and bridges, Japanese officials said.

The eight ceasefire monitors will be stationed at Thai border locations for about six months after receiving medical checkups and training with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

The team includes 44-year-old Lt. Col. Yusuke Fukui, who joined the second government fact-finding mission to Cambodia last month, and seven officers who trained in Sweden in July and August.

"We finally came," Fukui said upon arrival here. "I can sense an air of reconstruction (in Cambodia)."

After divisive debates in the Diet, peacekeeping legislation won parliamentary approval in June to allow Japan to send troops to engage in U.N. peacekeeping activities for the first time since the end of World War II.

Japan Agrees To Upgrade Phnom Penh Port

BK2009061992 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0413 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 20—Japan and the [words indistinct] agreement on a plan to up-grade the Phnom Penh port.

The agreement was signed by Cambodian Post and Communications Deputy Minister [title as received] So Khun and Ikeda, chief of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

Under the agreement, the Japanese Government has agreed to study the plan for developing the Phnom Penh port and assigned the Japanese International Agency to make further study on the project.

It was the first plan being carried out by the Japanese agency to improve the activities of the Phnom Penh port and in [words indistinct] study in order to have the plan implemented as soon as possible.

Indonesian Defense Minister Departs 16 Sep

BK1909083392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The high-ranking Indonesian military delegation, led by its defense minister His Excellency [H.E.] General Murdani, returned home on the morning of 16 September after a three-day visit to the State of Cambodia [SOC]. Bidding farewell to the guests at Pochentong Airport were H.E. Gen. Ke Kimyan, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, as well as other senior officers from the Cambodian Defense Ministry.

At a meeting in the reception hall of the airport prior to the Indonesian delegation's departure, H.E. Gen. Murdani joyfully thanked the SOC Defense Ministry for having provided all kinds of favorable conditions to make his delegation's visit successful. He also highly valued the SOC side's fine good will, saying he hoped that the Cambodian people eventually would recover peace.

H.E. Gen. Ke Kimyan, for his part, expressed his pleasure with and was of the opinion that the delegation's fact-finding mission in Cambodia would certainly bring about the relations of solidarity and friendship and better cooperation with a view to effectively promote the process of the Paris accord's implementation, thereby restoring genuine security and peace in Cambodia.

Hun Sen Briefs New Zealand Minister 12 Sep

BK1809065792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] His Excellency Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SOC], received H.E. Philip Burdon, minister of Commerce and Industry of New Zealand, on the afternoon of 12 September. He briefed his guest about the general situation in Cambodia, in particular the Cambodian peace process.

H.E. Hun Sen said he welcomed the delegation's efforts, especially the New Zealand Government's endeavor to help the Cambodian people by sending officers and rank and file workers to join the peace operations of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in Cambodia. However, the Khmer Rouge continues to refuse to participate in the correct implementation of the Paris peace accord. Nonetheless, despite the Khmer Rouge's refusal, the UNTAC-organized process of electing a new constituent assembly will take place as planned. H.E. Hun Sen emphasized: We should not please the Khmer Rouge with a disregard for the accord. We are no longer in a phase of negotiations but in a stage of implementing the accord instead.

In his reply, H.E. Philip Burdon deeply thanked H.E. Hun Sen for briefing him on the real situation in Cambodia. He said New Zealand is the third country, after the United States and Australia, where a great many Cambodians are currently living. The New Zealand Government, he added, would continue its active participation for the sake of Cambodia's peace, security, and social progress. Furthermore, within or outside the framework of a settlement, the New Zealand Government would always continue to join in the restoration and reconstruction of Cambodia.

Kong Sam-ol Meets With World Bank Official

BK1809133892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 18—Deputy Premier Kong Sam-ol received here on September 15 a World Bank delegation led by its representative Bernard Funck.

During the talk, Kong Sam-ol spoke of a number of issues relating to the Cambodian people's daily life, especially the quick decrease in the value of the riel, Cambodian currency, which, he said, was due to some unstable factors as Khmer Rouge insisted that the existing currency of the State of Cambodia be abolished.

"Moreover the businessmen have also contributed to the instability of the riel by carrying out speculative activities," the deputy premier stressed.

With regard to foreign aid, Kong Sam-ol said most of the aid had been spent on development projects and infrastructure such as communications and the rest on agriculture.

For his part, Bernard Funck praised the State of Cambodia for having closely cooperated with the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) both politically and economically.

At the Tokyo conference on Cambodia's reconstruction held last June, participants pledged to provide up to 880 million U.S. dollars, of which the World Bank promised to fund 70 million U.S. dollars.

Thailand

Troops Near Burmese Border Placed on Alert

BK2009013192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] Thai border security forces in Mae Hong Son have been placed on alert in the wake of reports that Rangoon may soon launch a major offensive against Kaya minority rebels in the area.

Sporadic shelling by Burmese artillery units on suspected rebel hideouts were heard yesterday as Rangoon began moving ground troops towards the Thai border.

A Thai army source said the rebels were believed to have dug deep bunkers and laid many landmines in preparation to blunt the offensive.

Vietnam Releases 57 Detained Fishermen

BK2109065592 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Fifty-seven Thai fishermen who were detained by Vietnam from six months to as long as two years and three months on the charge of fishing in Vietnamese waters have been released and returned to Thailand. In exchange, Thailand must release 15 Vietnamese fishermen who were detained in Chon Buri Province and 15 others in Songkhla Province. [passage omitted]

King Opens New Parliament Session 21 Sep

BK2109124892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0944 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Speech by King Phumiphon Adunyadet to members of parliament at Anantasamakhom Throne Hall in Bangkok, opening the first session of the new Thai Parliament—live]

[Text] After completion of the election of members of the House of Representatives, a decree has been issued calling for the opening of the parliamentary session in accordance with the Constitution. I therefore declare the opening of this session of the parliament so the legislative branch can now begin to function.

In electing members of the House of Representatives, the people realized the significance of their voting right. They intended to elect qualified representatives to work for the country so as to create national stability and rule the country with a democratic system, as everyone wishes. I appeal to members of the House to be aware of the significance of their duties and responsibilities and try to use their intelligence and endeavors to do their duties in line with the Constitution. They must remember that all actions of each individual have a direct impact on national stability and the people's well-being. Everyone should cooperate with each other and be united in carrying out all tasks and be considerate, rational, and impartial in accordance with legal and ethical principles so the work of the country can proceed smoothly and achieve the best results in all aspects.

I wish the parliament achievements for the benefit of stability, peace, and prosperity for the Kingdom and people of Thailand. I wish everyone at this meeting happiness and prosperity.

Coalition Parties Continue Talks on Cabinet Posts

BK1909072992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] The New Aspiration Party [NAP] yesterday demanded the Interior portfolio and threatened to withdraw as a prospective coalition partner if its demand is not met, informed sources said last night.

The NAP demand was made at yesterday's talks among the Democrat-led democratic alliance on Cabinet quotas in the coalition they are forming.

The alliance agreed to include the Social Action Party [SAP] as the fifth partner in the coalition and also reached a general agreement on the allocation of Cabinet seats among the five members.

But key negotiators continued their talks late last night at the residence of Niphon Phromphan, a key Democrat member, to sort out differences over the sharing.

Highly-informed alliance sources said the five parties which also include Phalang Tham [PDP] and Solidarity have agreed to set the ratio of Cabinet seats and MPs at approximately one to four.

Under the agreement, the Democrats will be given 19 Cabinet seats in addition to the prime minister's post which will go to party leader Chuan Likphai.

Until late Thursday night the five parties had agreed that the Democrats would take charge of four key ministries including interior, finance, public health and education.

But a source close to the negotiations said NAP made it clear that it would not join the coalition unless its leader is given control of the Interior Ministry.

"We will try our best to maintain unity in the alliance and if we have to sacrifice something to keep the unity, we may have to do it," said the source who is a top Democrat member.

He said Democrat leader Chuan Likphai has given him clear guidelines that priority must be given to alliance unity during the negotiations to avoid disappointing the public.

Asked last night whether the Democrats will sacrifice its interests for the sake of the alliance's unity, Mr Chuan, 54, said: "Absolutely, we are ready to make the sacrifice in the public interest." However, he did not elaborate.

He said the political scenario will be clearer today

The source said NAP may join Chat Phatthana Party to compete against the Democrats in forming an alternative coalition if the Democrats refuse to give up the Interior portfolio.

The source said that the Democrats may swap the Interior portfolio with NAP's Agriculture portfolio if it is necessary to maintain the alliance's unity.

Sources said that PDP also wanted the Interior portfolio.

NAP and PDP will each be given 11 Cabinet seats. NAP is expected to assume the Agriculture, Justice and Science, Technology and Environment portfolios while PDP is expected to take Transport and Communications, Foreign Affairs and University Affairs portfolios.

PDP adviser Bunchu Rotchanasathian is expected to be made deputy prime minister while another party adviser Phrasong Sunsiri is tipped to become foreign minister.

Either PDP deputy leader Suthep Atthakhon or secretary-general Chinawut Sunthonsima is expected to be appointed university affairs minister.

PDP adviser Pol Gen Wasit Detkunchon is likely to be appointed deputy interior minister.

SAP is expected to be given responsibility over the Commerce Ministry. It is also expected to be allotted one deputy prime minister post, one Prime Minister's Office post and two deputy minister posts.

Solidarity, the smallest partner in the alliance with only eight seats in the Lower House, is expected to be given two Cabinet seats, one of which will be Industry, the sources said.

They pointed out, however, the possibility still remains that SAP and Solidarity may swap the Commerce and Industry portfolios.

The sources said the Cabinet lineup will feature four deputy prime ministers.

The Defence portfolio is expected to be set aside as a non-party post, not belonging to any political party and is expected to be filled by an outsider.

Democrat deputy leader Banyat Banthatthan told reporters talks among the five parties on Cabinet allocations was 70 per cent complete and he was confident the full Cabinet list will be worked out by Monday or Tuesday.

He said yesterday's negotiations focussed on how to share Cabinet seats among coalition partners.

"We are not dividing the ministries into grades A, B or C but base our negotiations on the preference of each party in the coalition.

"First we will establish which party wants to do what. Then we will see if each party has suitable and capable persons to handle the work.

"But whatever decisions are to be made, the number of Cabinet posts must not exceed the designated number agreed by the parties involved," Mr Banyat explained.

He said that if a party has no suitable persons to handle the tasks it has been given, it can invite outsiders to take charge under its quota.

Mr Banyat also confirmed that the four parties had agreed on their choice of the fifth political party but refused to reveal its name.

An official announcement is expected today.

He emphasised that the Democrat Party has upheld democratic principles in negotiations with its prospective coalition partners and has always listened to their wishes.

Asked if he will accept an offer to become House Speaker, Mr Banyat said a decision will be made by the party and he will accept its resolution.

SAP leader Montri Phongphanit told reporters he has received an invitation from Democrat Party secretary-general Maj Gen Sanan Khachonprasat to join the coalition and SAP is glad to accept the invitation.

Agree on Portfolio Distribution

BK2009140592 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Representatives of the five political parties which are coordinating the formation of a government met this morning at the residence of Nikhom Phromphan in Bangkok. The meeting was aimed at continuing the process from yesterday of dividing up ministerial portfolios among the five parties.

After the two-hour meeting, Democrat Party deputy leader Banyat Banthatthan reported that the representatives of the five parties have reached a conclusion: that is, the Democrat Party, as the core of the government formation process, will supervise four ministries: the finance, agriculture and cooperatives, industry, and education ministries. The New Aspiration Party will supervise the interior and the science, technology, and energy ministries, and ministers attached to the Prime Minister's Office. The Phalang Tham Party will supervise the communications and foreign affairs ministries, the State University Bureau, and ministers attached to the Prime Minister's Office. The Social Action Party will supervise the public health and justice ministries. The Solidarity Party will supervise the commerce ministry.

Banyat also noted that each party will make its own choice of who will be given which ministerial posts; they could be members of parliament [MP's] or non-MP's. He said that each party will be further consulted on who should hold the post of defense minister.

Vietnam

Vu Mao News Briefing Previews National Assembly

BK1809154192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Comrade Vu Mao, chief of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, held a news conference at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 18 September regarding the first session of the Ninth National Assembly. Attending the function were a large group of newsmen from mass media agencies at home and abroad and press attaches of foreign embassies in Hanoi.

Comrade Vu Mao said: The first session of the Ninth National Assembly will elect state governing bodies and review draft laws on organization of the government, the people's court, and the people's organ of control. It will hear the government's report on the socioeconomic situation and the implementation of the state budget, hear the report on our state's foreign affairs activities during the past nine months, and decide on a number of important issues.

Comrade Vu Mao stressed that the first session of the Ninth National Assembly is of great significance because it starts the activities of the new legislature of the SRV National Assembly, especially the election of new state governing bodies and leaders which are of keen interest to people throughout the country and a wide segment of world public opinion.

Comrade Vu Mao also said that the first session of the Ninth National Assembly will be held on 19 September. Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, will deliver an important speech at the opening session welcoming the first session.

At the news conference, Comrade Vu Mao answered many newsmen's questions on procedures on election of leaders, position and role of National Assembly deputies, and socioeconomic issues related to this National Assembly session.

Significance of Assembly Session Discussed

BK1809133592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 92

["Talk of the week"]

[Text] According to the law on the elections, the newly-elected National Assembly will hold its first session exactly two months after the general election. On Saturday, September 19th the Vietnamese Ninth National Assembly will meet in its first session to work out important tasks. During the July 19th elections, more than 37 million voted or 99.12 percent of the registered cast their ballots in effective, secure, and democratic atmosphere. They succeeded in choosing 395 eligible deputies among 601 candidates. The deputies to the National Assembly this time represent the great unity bloc and intelligence. Let us take some figures for example: Of the 395 deputies, 222 are university and post-university graduates; 60 are of ethnic minority origin; and 73 are women.

As reported by the National Assembly Office, until September 15th the delegates to the Ninth National Assembly from different parts of the country were already present in Hanoi for the first session. They have studied and discussed the agenda and schedule for the session as well as documents to be included in both meetings. To lay the groundwork for this session, National Assembly delegates have made contacts with voters in their localities throughout the country. Through these contacts, voters expressed their wish that the National Assembly is really the highest authority and that the leaders of the new state mechanism will make the best of the job in national construction. Voters suggest that the National Assembly and the state resolve the pressing questions, such as economic development, mountain region development, and employment. They stress that to achieve those goals, laws and orders must be strictly observed.

The first meeting of the Ninth National Assembly will carry out important procedures. After listening to the report of the Deputy Credentials Committee, the National Assembly will elect state governing bodies, state president and vice president, chairman and vice

chairmen of the National Assembly and prime minister. After that it will consider the premier's proposal to set up the new cabinet. The Ninth National Assembly will also discuss and adopt a number of important draft laws. At this meeting, the government will deliver a report much concerned by the National Assembly deputies and peoples throughout the country. It is the report on socioeconomic situation and on foreign relations in the past nine months. The brighter socioeconomic panorama has won more people's confidence. Foreign companies and businessmen continue to invest in Vietnam. Our foreign policy to befriend all nations put forth by the Communist Party of Vietnam at its seventh congress in 1991 has been implemented quickly and warmly responded to by countries the world over. In the spirit of reforming organization work and work style and broadening democracy and enhancing activities of cadres, it is hoped that the first session of the Ninth National Assembly will be crowned with success and will have Vietnam advance in its reforms for a wealthy and powerful nation.

Ninth National Assembly Session Opens 19 Sep

Morning Sitting Reported

BK1909092192

[Editorial Report] Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 0115 GMT on 19 September carries live coverage of the 19 September Hanoi opening of the Ninth National Assembly's session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi.

At 0115 GMT, the announcer begins by recalling preparations for this National Assembly session. He says that 395 deputies have arrived at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall for the session and that "before arriving for this opening session of the Assembly session, the leading comrades of our party, National Assembly, and state have joined National Assembly deputies in paying a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

The announcer hails the 19 July 1992 election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly as having been "conducted in a democratic fashion in accordance with the law. With a high sense of political responsibility, the people nationwide positively participated in the election." On a national scale, "the percentage of voter turnout is high—99.12 percent, as compared with 98.75 percent in the Eighth National Assembly election."

The announcer provides a general description of the conference hall. He then says that attending the opening of the Ninth National Assembly's first session are: "Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers; many comrades in the party Central Committee's Political Bureau, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and representatives of various public organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi."

Also present are "a large number of members of the diplomatic corps, international organizations in Hanoi, and hundreds of reporters of various local and foreign new agencies, newspapers, and radio and television stations." At 0130 GMT, after the national anthemn is played, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao delivers a speech in which he welcomes delegates to the session and hails the performance of the Eighth National Assembly.

At 0136 GMT, after wishing the session success, Le Quang Dao declares open the Ninth National Assembly's first session.

Afterward, Le Quang Dao recalls the deeds of the late National Assembly deputy Nguyen Thi Dinh, honorary chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union and chairman of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, and asks the National Assembly to observe a minute of silence in her honor.

At 0140 GMT, after wishing the National Assembly session success, Le Quang Dao invites Party General Secretary Do Muoi to deliver his speech.

At 0218 GMT, Le Quang Dao invites Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, to deliver his speech.

Afterward, at 0230 GMT, Le Quang Dao calls for a 15-minute break.

The announcer says that during the break time, Kim Cuc, a woman correspondent, is interviewing some National Assembly deputies on their impression of this first session.

She asks Deputy Tran Hong Quan from Thai Binh Province on how he thinks the employmemt issue should be tackled. He answers: I think that it would be better to link the solving of the employment issue with the implementation of the socioeconomic strategy aimed at developing the potential of various economic components. Turning to So Lay Tang, a deputy from Kon Tum Province who is also secretary of the provincial party committee, she asks him how mountain socioeconomic development can be promoted. So Lay Tang replies by saying that the state should come up with substantive policies toward multiethnic compatriots. When asked about how to fight corruption, Deputy Nguyen Duc Binh, who is also chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, says that we "should fight corruption from the top to the bottom", that "the anticorruption struggle should be linked with efforts to renovate the country comprehensively and profoundly," and that "punishment should be meted out against the right persons for their crimes." Asked how to stamp out the trafficking in contraband at the border, Deputy Duong

Cong Suu from Lang Son Province suggests that smugglers, regardless of whether they are big-timers or small-timers, should be severely punished. In addition, Deputy Nguyen Thi Hong Minh from Minh Hai Province is asked to give her views on the heavy responsibility of being a National Assembly deputy.

At 0300 GMT, after the 15-minute break is over, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao invites Council of Minsters Vice Chairman Phan Van Khai, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, to report on the situation regarding the implementation of various socio-economic and state budget-relate tasks over the first nine months of 1992, activities to be carried out until the end of the year, and the application of the 1992 state budget.

At 0330 GMT, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Nguyen Khanh is invited to present the draft bill on the organization of the government.

At 0355 GMT, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao takes the podium to present a list of candidates to the Ninth National Assembly Deputy Credentials Verification Committee. The candidates [for the chairman and vice chairman of the committee] are "Le Phuoc Tho, deputy from Soc Trang Province; and Do Quang Thang, deputy from Quang Ngai Province." Candidates for member position are: Le Khac Binh, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City; Lo Van Inh, deputy from Lai Chau Province; Le Quoc Khanh, deputy from Quang Nam-Danang Province; Ha Thi Khiet, deputy from Tuyen Quang Province; Pham Loi, deputy from Hanoi; Dao Dinh Luyen, deputy from Thai Binh Province; A-ma-pui, deputy from Dac Lac Province; Phan Minh Khanh, deputy from Tien Giang Province; and Le Van Tu, deputy from Thanh Hoa Province."

Next, Le Quang Dao asks the National Assembly deputies to vote on the list of candidates to the Credentials Committee. After posing for a while, Le Quang Dao says that "there are 369 deputies voting for, eight against, and three abstentions" and that "thus the National Assembly deputies have approved the entire list of chairman, vice-chairman, and members of the Credentials Committee." He asks the newly-elected members of the credentials committee to remain behind for a meeting to be held at a room on the right-hand side of the conference hall.

At 0405 GMT, Le Quang Dao declares that "this morning's [broadcasting] program is closed."

VNA Reports Assembly Opening

BK1909072292 Hanoi VNA in English 0615 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 19—The Ninth National Assembly opened its first session here this morning.

Among the newly elected 395 deputies present at the session were party General Secetary Do Muoi, State Council President Vo Chi Cong and Premier Vo Van Kiet.

In his opening speech, the chairman of the outgoing National Assembly Le Quang Dao welcomed the fine results of the general elections to the Ninth National Assembly and warmly congratulated the new deputies. He said: "At this session, the National Assembly will hear an important report by party General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi and a report of the chairman of the Electoral Council on the results of the general elections. It will elect the highest organs of power and the leaders of the state. It will adopt the Law on the Organisation of the Government, the laws on the organisation of the people's court and the people's inspectorate and discuss the revised and amended draft land law, discuss the report on the socio-economic situation and the implementation of the state budget in the first nine months of 1992 and other issues".

Addressing the new National Assembly, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi called for promotion of democracy and renovation in order to implement the 1992 Constitution, observance and enforcement of law, establishment of order and discipline and guarantee of political stability as basis for socio-economic stability. He expressed the wish that the National Assembly would carry out well its role as the highest organ of state power.

The party leader said that the party will continue to renovate its mode of leadership toward the country. He also spoke of the need to make the executive branch smaller and more effective and to carry out administrative and juridical reforms.

He also pointed to Vietnam's determination to continue extending and multilerizing [as received] its external relations.

Le Quang Dao Speaks at Assembly Opening

BK2109053992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Speech by National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao at 19 September opening of the Ninth National Assembly's first session in Hanoi—live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Minsiters.

Dear National Assembly deputies: I cordially welcome newly-elected National Assembly deputies from the various areas throughout the country to the first session of the Ninth National Assembly. [applause]

On behalf of the National Assembly, I warmly welcome the distinguished guests, members of the diplomatic

corps, and international friends to this solemn opening of the first session of the SRV National Assembly. [applause]

Dear National Assembly deputies: The Eighth National Assembly has fulfilled its heavy duty as the first National Assembly in the period of comprehensive national renovation carried out according to the lines laid down by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The activities of the Eighth National Assembly have been substantive and very effective. It has helped the entire party, people, and army bring about stability in their gradual advance to the next stage of national development.

One of its great contributions has been passing the 1992 SRV Constitution, which thus affirms the socialist path chosen by our party, our Uncle Ho, and our people. This has determined the initial results of the renovation, and created a legal foundation for the building of an administration of the people, by the people, and for the people. It has also guaranteed democratic rights and social justice, enhanced socialist legislation, firmly maintained public order and security, ensured the building of a prosperous and powerful Vietnamese fatherland and of a plentiful, free, and happy life for all the people, and guaranteed the necessary conditions for them to achieve comprehensive development.

The Ninth National Aseembly election was a fine success. The voter turnout percentage was high. This reflected the people's confidence in the party's renovative line and manifests their sense of mastery and responsibility for the country and the regime.

The 395 National Assembly deputies present here today represent the all-people unity bloc and symbolize the wisdom of the people nationwide.

In my capacity as chairman of the Eighth National Assembly, I warmly congratulate all the National Assembly deputies on having been elected to the country's highest representative body. [applause]

Dear National Assembly deputies: At this session, the National Assembly will first listen to an important speech by Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. It will then listen the chairman of the Election Committee report on the results of the election to the Ninth National Assembly. The National Assembly will elect supreme organs and state leaders; approve the law on the organization of the government, the law on the organization of the People's Court, the law on the organization of the People's Organ of Control. It will also give its views on the draft of revised amendments to the law on land; examine a report on the implementation of the socioeconomic and state budget-related tasks for the first nine months of 1992; and decide on some other important issues.

As the first session of the Ninth National Assembly's term of office is significant for the renovation of the activities of the National Assembly and its deputies throughout their term of office, may I suggest that National Assembly deputies discuss and decide in a democratic and clearsighted fashion all issues on the agenda in order to contribute positively to making the first session of the Ninth National Assembly a fine success.

I hereby declare open the first session of the Ninth Assembly. [applause]

Do Muoi Addresses Assembly

BK1909113592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0140 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Speech by General Secretary Do Muoi at the opening session of the Ninth National Assembly at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 19 September—live]

[Text] Dear Comrades Pham Van Dong, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; dear members of the presidium and National Assembly deputies; and distinguished foreign guests:

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, I warmly welcome the deputies of the Ninth National Assembly, who have just been elected by voters throughout the country, to the organ of highest authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at this historical juncture full of responsibilities. [applause]

We are very delighted to see the splendid success of the recent National Assembly election, which has manifested our people's solidarity with and their confidence in the party, state, and our system. On this occasion, please allow me to express my profound gratutude to the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF], who, representing people throughout the country, nominated candidates for the National Assembly election; and my thanks to the people of Hanoi, who elected me as deputy of the Ninth National Assembly. I understand that this is the people's confidence not only in me, but also in the entire CPV. [applause]

Dear National Assembly deputies: The 1987-92 five-year tenure of the Eighth National Assembly saw a turbulent and eventful history. In the world, socialism had to experience tough ordeals. Domestic difficulties were also seemingly insurmountable. Thanks to our prompt implementation of the CPV renovative line and our firmness in the path of national independence and socialism already chosen by history and President Ho Chi Minh, our people were able to stand firmly on their own feet and scored initial, very important achievements. Political stability has continued to be maintained. Far from being subjected to major upheavals, the economy has, in certain aspects, developed. The cultural and educational domains have also scored remarkable progress. The

building and strengthening of state management—the state of the people, by the people, and for the people—have made new headway. Our foreign relations have been broadened and national defense and security have been consolidated.

We understand that difficulties are still numerous, that instability factors are still lingering, and that there are many weaknesses and shortcomings to be overcome in a determined manner. Those progresses which have been made show the bright prospect of and attest to the correctness of our party and state lines. This will consolidate the confidence of our people and their iron-like determination to struggle to bring the renovation undertaking to success.

The past five years also marked the fundamental changes in the activities of our state organ of highest authority. Our Eighth National Assembly began its term in June 1987, and during the first year of implementing the renovation undertaking set by the Sixth CPV Congress, the National Assembly seriously carried out this lofty mission, thus opening up a new stage of comprehensive renovation to our social life and state management. The Eighth National Assembly has uniformly, urgently, effectively, and widely carried out activities aimed at exercising its function, authority, and duty as prescribed by the constitution. It has formulated laws, carried out control work, decided on important issues related to the people's livelihood as well as domestic and foreign affairs, especially its efforts in drafting the constitution and various laws. Although these achievements have not yet met all the requirements of the nation's development programs, the volume of work fulfilled by the Eighth National Assembly is really great and significant. This will create important premises for the Ninth National Assembly to continue this mission in an urgent manner so as to score ever greater achievements in its tasks.

We highly appraise the constitutional activities of the Eighth National Assembly and agree with the amendments to the constitution in 1980 and especially at the 11th session of the National Assembly in April this year. Following days of heated and remarkably democratic debates, the National Assembly has unanimously passed the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

Coming into being during the period of renovation, the 1992 Constitution is truly the SRV's Constitution for the process of renovation. This constitution conforms with realities, meets the needs arising from the development of our country, and suits the progressive tendency of our times. It not only promptly acknowledged and affirmed the initial colossal achievements in the unremitting struggle of our people to undergo changes in all domains, but also pointed out the long-term guidelines for us to make our people prosperous and country powerful, promote economic growth, develop culture, and ensure democracy and social justice. This is aimed at bringing about an abundant, free, and happy life for all people so that they can struggle to successfully build socialism in a way that suits the conditions and characteristics of Vietnam.

As a document of the state with the highest legal validity, various stipulations of the 1980 Constitution have basically been readjusted in all aspects in 1992. Many stipulations, particularly chapters on the economic system, have acknowledged the achievements of our people and institutionalized what is necessary and pressing that has appeared and will appear in the livelihood of our compatriots, who are now engaged in productive labor to build and defend their country.

In view of this, the new constitution is a fundamental law guiding the practical acitivities of all members of society and serves as a program of action for us to live and work in accordance with the constitution and law, which must become a daily practice in the lifestyle, deeds, and behavior of every citizen.

To achieve this, first of all, we must ensure that the new constitution is propagandized and disseminated deeply and broadly and turned into a general subject of study for everybody. Fostering an understanding of the constitution and law, and instilling a sense of respect for and struggling to protect the constitution and law are the essential conditions for establishing a trustworthy legal environment, that is badly in need at present.

To concretize all the stipulations of the new constitution, we must urgently reexamine the current legal system, promptly draft and promulgate all the revised documents, make supplements to various new laws to ensure that our legal system is consistent with the new constitution, and to ensure that social management is truly carried out by law and according to law. This is one of the most important duties of the Ninth National Assembly—the one that will inherit and develop the tasks that have been carried out by the Eighth National Assembly.

Dear National Assembly deputies, it is the people who create history and are the source of power. In our society, state powers originate from the people, of the people, by the people, and for the people. This is a major concept of President Ho Chi Minh that must be deeply implanted and fully implemented by us.

In renovation in general, as well as in the present renovation of the political system, we must exert efforts to develop and constantly improve the system of representation to enable it to truly manifest the popular nature of our state. It is most important for every National Assembly deputy to understand profoundly that he is the person who is entrusted by the people to participate in making decisions on important matters of the country; that everything he does must manifest the will, aspirations, and interests of the people; that he must strive to be worthy of his honorable title as a representative of the people; and he must serve wholeheartedly in the interests of the people.

We note with elation that in recent years, the atmosphere of democracy in the activities of the National Assembly has become increasingly clear and has manifested in the high sense of responsibility of its deputies. On certain occasions, to reach a decision on some issues, they have had to go through heated debates with different views. We must consider this a normal activity of a democratic National Assembly. Democratic activities require that every deputy not only know how to expound his views convincingly, but also know how to listen attentively to and respect the views of other deputies, even if they do not endorse his own views.

These practices should gradually become part of our National Assembly's routine activities. I would like to suggest that this National Assembly effect fundamental changes in its work method, especially procedures for discussions and making decisions at each meeting. The collective wisdom of deputies should be mobilized if we are to arrive at correct and clearsighted decisions. We should fully develop democratic principles during discussions and apply the majority vote system. At the same time, it is important to guarantee singlemindedness and uniformity when it comes to work implementation on a national scale. It is imperative to establish order and discipline in society as stipulated by law. Life and social activities call for the systematic, uniform, and consistent promulgation of a series of laws capable of correctly reflecting the renovation line and law of our party and state. Measures must be taken to guarantee the implementation of the constitution and other legal documents already in place. We are actively working toward that goal and do not allow anybody to act at variance with or belittle state law. It must be said that law-breaking has plunged our society in a painful situation and has caused public concern and indignation. In many localities, sectors, and echelons, a segment of people, including party cadres and members, and state employees, has adopted attitudes and actions showing a disregard for the law and regulations. Worse still, there are indications of challenging and trampling on the law.

Our society is a democratic one by nature. We advocate the further promotion and broadening of democracy along with carrying out national development. Democracy should always lie within the framework of law, however. All citizens should behave according to the constitution and law. Challenging and trampling on the law amounts to challenging and trampling on democracy. Acting arrogantly in defiance of other people's freedom and democracy will be intolerable. At present, there are certain people who themselves behave as if they are the highest judge on human rights and who are criticizing others for human rights violations. What does respect for human rights mean if it is not to ensure the people's right to live in peace and freedom, however, to be the masters of their own country, their society, and their own fates; and to enjoy equal treatment and lead a happy, bountiful life? The respect for each individual citizen's rights must be linked with the respect for equality among nations, which should not be subjected to any impositions; for equal treatment by the law for workers, people of different ethnic groups, and men and women; as well as for freedom of religion. All these democratic rights and freedoms must be clearly defined along with citizens' responsibilities and duties toward the nation and society.

Those acting at variance with the constitution and state law by infringing on other people's democratic rights and freedoms, by affecting the interests of the nation and community, and even by taking advantage of freedom and democracy to betray the fatherland and people must all be subjected to severe punishment as stipulated by the constitution and state law.

That is our definition of human rights and judging from this standard, we affirm that our country, our people, and our state have truly respected human rights and other international declarations and conventions on human rights. [applause]

Dear National Assembly deputies: It is our National Assembly's duty not only to discuss and decide national issues, but also to take concrete actions in adopting legal documents and overseeing their enforcement. As National Assembly deputies, we must take the lead in establishing order and discipline and must set examples for everyone to follow in the drive to seriously abide by and protect the law where one works or lives. It is necessary to uphold your sense of legal responsibility as representatives of the people in the handling of national affairs.

In our pre-election meetings with voters, we National Assembly deputies received straightforward suggestions, even very harsh ones, from the people expressing their determination to struggle against all manifestations of violations of law, especially corruption, infringement on citizens' democratic rights and freedoms, smuggling, fake goods production, and tax evasion and tax fraud. All these negative phenomenon have caused serious damage to the state and people. These suggestions indicate not only the people's aspirations, but also their trust in National Assembly deputies. It is our lofty responsibility and duty to do all we can and join hands with state agencies to make the people's aspirations come true.

It is necessary to uphold the relationship between power and responsibility. The more power we have, the more responsibility we must bear. As a result, it is time that our state must formulate concrete laws and regulations governing those who hold high positions with authority. We must ensure that laws are strictly abided by all concerned. Sector and branch chiefs especially must enforce laws seriously at their units and localities under their jurisdiction. If laws are not seriously enforced, discipline is loosely observed, and regulations are ignored, then sector and branch chiefs and managers must bear the full responsibility. As a result, they must take legal action against violations while avoiding settling issues arbitrarily by themselves.

I suggest that, at this first session, the Ninth National Assembly charges the government, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and agencies concerned with the task of formulating a program of action specifying an effecitve mechanism, measures, and appropriate steps for submission to the National Assembly at its next session. This is aimed at fundamentally enhancing the system of responsibility and discipline in carrying out state apparatus activities and in implementing the state budget. We must consider this a prerequisite in enforcing laws and maintaining order in our society. [applause]

We must step by step perfect the democratic people's representative system while carrying out our development programs. We must attach importance to and bring into full play the people's direct democratic rights. So far, we have satisfactorily carried out this task, thus creating a habitual implementation of this work in our social activities. Various drafts of the political platform, strategy, and political reports of national party congresses, as well as the draft constitution and other laws have been extensively made public to solicit the people's ideas. Many concrete suggestions made by the people have been made into supplemental documents of the party and state. Many ideas contributed by the people have helped agencies concerned to correctly and promptly resolve pressing issues. With our profound awareness that the tasks of the state constitute the tasks of the people, we are striving to draw on experiences to satisfactorily carry out these tasks so as to integrate and optimally develop the capability and intellegence of all people to fullfill state work. Moreover, we must study and design an effective mechanism to allow the people to directly control activities of the National Assembly and deputies, the People's Councils and councillors, as well as activities of state agencies and personnel. The task that voters can exercise their right to mastery is to cast their votes of confidence in national assembly deputies and people's councillors at their mid-term of office. With this procedure, the voters will have the chance to regularly control the activities of deputies and councillors so as to review their performances and decide whether or not to vote for them. This procedure will also force deputies to stay closer to the voters, consistently uphold the sense of responsibility to fulfill tasks, and strive to win the confidence of the voters.

While trying to enhance the role and responsibility of the National Assembly to build the Vietnamese law governing the state in a step by step manner, we must strive to consolidate and strengthen the role of the executive and judiciary agencies in accordance with the renovative spirit to make them tidy and more effective.

The government is the highest organ of authority in executing state tasks as prescribed by the constitution. It is the highest administrative organ of our state. While shifting to the new economic management mechanism, we must carry out reform on the administration to make it work uniformly and effectively while being able to overcome all negative phenomena such as dispersion and departmentalism.

While carrying out administrative reform, we must also carry out reform of the judiciary branch to make it work in accordance with the principles of the constitution. We must train and appoint a contingent of judges with good conduct and capability to try cases in justice and in accordance with the law.

One of the most important tasks to be carried out immediately at this first session is that the National Assembly must elect leaders of the state and the National Assembly, councils and committees of the National Assembly, chairmen of the executive and judiciary committees, prime minister and members of the cabinet, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and chief judge of the Supreme People's Court. I hope that all National Assembly deputies will uphold their sense of responsibility to creatively and correctly elect the right persons to these positions.

Dear National Assembly deputies: The Ninth National Assembly assumes a lofty mission at a time when our people, together with mankind as a whole, are making preparations for entering the 21st century. This is an extremely important time because it presents major challenges and also offers bright prospects and great opportunities. Our people must not only eradicate poverty and backwardness, but must also make themselves rich and the nation strong, as well as firmly safeguard national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

As an organ representing the entire people's will and aspirations, the Ninth National Assembly assumes a historically important task. In developing its role as the highest organ of state power, the Ninth National Assembly is dutybound to organize and motivate the entire people to face all challenges, overcome all obstacles, and take advantage of all opportunities to resolve both basic and pressing tasks in order to accelerate national development. We note with pleasure that this time the National Assembly consists of outstanding deputies representing the entire people's wisdom and clearly reflecting the all-Vietnamese people solidarity bloc during the stage of our far-reaching and overall national renovation.

The all-people solidarity bloc that President Ho Chi Minh painstakingly fostered always testifies to the valuable traditions that our people have displayed at every stage of the revolutionary struggle. That great solidarity bloc has created a strength leading to the great victory of our people's national salvation struggle. At present, more than ever before, we must develop our people's glorious traditions and consolidate the all-people solidarity bloc by broadly uniting all patriotic Vietnamese from all walks of life and social classes with the alliance of workers, peasants, and intellectuals serving as the core. We should unite people of various ethnic groups, unite

various religions, and unite the compatriots nationwide and overseas Vietnamese nationals, forgetting past differences, looking toward the future, and participating in the common struggle for our fatherland's independence, our people's freedoms, and our compatriots' happiness. It is necessary to achieve unity and singlemindedness in order to turn our nation into an economically strong nation having a civilized life and firm national defense and security, thus capable of joining other nations in the world in entering the 21st century. [applause]

Dear comrade deputies: Alongside those very important achievements scored in economic, social, and political renovation, our party and states' foreign relations activities have been further broadened, thus contributing to ensuring our country's stability and growth.

At present, the world situation continues to develop in a fast and complex fashion. Against this background, we should strive to carry out the tasks of maintaining peace, expanding our relations of friendship and cooperation, especially with neighboring and regional countries, in order to create an environment and favorable international conditions for national construction and defense while, at the same time, making positive contributions to the world public's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social process.

We should positively broaden, diversify, and multilateralize [dqa phuowng hoas] our foreign relations politically, economically, culturally, scientifically, and technologically, and in the domain of the party, the state, mass organizations, and nongovernmental organizations.

Our foreign policy is based on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; refraining from the use of force or threats of violence in bilateral relations; equality and mutual benefit; economic development; environmental protection; safeguarding of national security; and preserving and promoting the fine traditions and identity of our folk culture.

We advocate settling through peaceful negotiations those outstanding problems between nations, thereby making positive contributions to consolidating peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the world, contributing to the struggle to establish a new world order based on equality and reason, as well as to the democratization of international relations.

As a signatory to the Paris accords, we scrupulously respect those clauses directly related to Vietnam and, at the same time, we call on all parties concerned to scrupulously implement the accords. We are determined to oppose the move to go against Vietnam and terrorize Vietnamese nationals in an attempt to cover up the sabotage of the accords. It is our sincere desire to see Cambodia become a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned country which is friendly to all nations, especially to its neighboring countries.

At present, public opinion at home and abroad is showing a profound concern over the situation in the Eastern Sea [South China Sea]. It is our consistent policy to, on the one hand, maintain independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity while, on the other, to settle disputes through negotiations on the basis of respect for international law and practices for the sake of regional peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. Pending settlement, parties concerned should refrain from doing anything that may further complicate the situation. We continue to affirm that Vietnam wishes to befriend all nations in the world community in the struggle for peace, independence, and development.

Dear comrade deputies, the Communist Party of Vietnam has been entrusted by the people with the mission of leading the country, which has courteously been recognized by the 1992 Constitution. This a great honor and also an extremely heavy responsibility, especially under the present situation.

The CPV is determined to renovate its mode of leadership over the state to fulfill that lofty mission. First of all, the party should renovate itself to create a premise for the renovation of the organizational structure and operation of state machinery and the entire society.

The party affirms that it is not a state organ of power and that it does not operate as a state organ. The party directs the people in establishing a state truly of the people, by the people, and for the people.

We must bring into full play the role and efficiency of the state machinery and establish a strong, stable, and efficient state machinery in accordance with its responsibilities and powers as defined by law.

The danger facing a ruling party is its alienation from the people and the loss of their faith in the party itself. [Words indistinct] all party committee echelons and party members. The party is well aware of the fact that people should never try to please a party by allowing themselves to listen to its voice if that voice is not consistent with things that they have experienced in life.

From diversified and vivid realities in Vietnam, the CPV has presented an extremely valuable lesson. That is, everything raised by the party must be in comformity with a law and the feeling of the people. The platform and strategy laid down by the party have been endowed with that spirit.

At present, there are people who maintain that democracy must only be characterized by the application of a multiparty system. Let us recall the messy situation during the early days of the August 1945 revolution, when many parties were set up under the patronage of outside forces to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism in an attempt to seize power in pursuit of the interests of a handful of people without taking into consideration the dismal fate of their country and the miserable life of their compatriots. That is the historic lesson that we must remember forever in order to avoid a repetition.

Through many periods of turbulence, the CPV has led our people to complete victory in the struggle for national liberation, thus achieving unification and independence for the country and freedom for the people.

Today, the party is accepting the historic mission of leading the people throughout the country in carrying out the process of renovation to extricate themselves from backwardness and proverty, accelerate economic and cultural development, improve living conditions, build and gradually foster democracy, make the people prosperous and the country powerful, and firmly defend our beloved fatherland. This is the objective of both our party and people.

We must firmly maintain political stability to achieve this objective. Only by firmly maintaining political stability can we carry out economic development. Meanwhile, a developed economy will create favorable conditions for us to ensure greater political stability.

Thus, the adoption of a one-party system by our country is in accordance with history. This is a system that has been affirmed as correct by realities.

Trusted and loved by the people, the party has been accepted as the sole leader of the people. We should base ourselves on the realities of the country in studying experiences to learn good things, but we should definately not apishly copy those experiences obtained by other people which do not suit the history of our nation and its traditions.

To fulfill the historic mandate entrusted to it by the people, the party should, of course, renovate itself. All members of the party should renovate themselves, forge themselves qualitatively, steel their acumen, improve their knowledge, and surge forward to carry out satisfactorily all its assigned missions in order to be worthy of the people's trust.

Fully aware of these things, the seventh party Central Committee's Third Plenum carefully examined the internal situation of the party and issued a resolution on party-building with a view to continuing to renovate and rectify the party, improve the party's acumen and leadership skills, improve party members' qualities and knowledge in order to guarantee a firm victory for the renovation undertaking, and meet the entire people's trust and aspirations.

Dear comrade National Assembly deputies: The term of office of the Ninth National Assembly will witness the furthering of the institutionalization of the platform of the party and its socioeconomic strategy, the intensification of the renovation undertaking in a profound and comprehensive fashion, the development of the role of the highest organ of state power, and the building of a law-governing state into one which is truly from the people, by the people, and for the people.

This first session is of specific importance as it will create momentum for vigorously stimulating the activities of our National Assembly throughout its term of office.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, once again I would like to warmly welcome you, delegates, and wish you good health so you can devote your ability, experience, wisdom, and energy to fulfilling the lofty mandate entrusted to us by the people.

Vo Chi Cong Addresses Session

BK2009132192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0218 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Speech by Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong at 19 September opening of Ninth National Assembly's first session at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi—live]

[Text] Dear National Assembly deputies: At its 11th session on 15 April 1992, the Eighth National Assembly decided to organize the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly on 31 July 1992 at the latest. On 17 April 1992 the Council of State issued Resolution No. 558 setting Sunday, 19 July 1992 as the date for election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly, and establishing the Electoral Council to make preparations for the elections in the entire country. On 7 May 1992 the Council of State issued Resolution No. 556 pointing out that there would be 395 deputies to the Ninth National Assembly and that the total number of electoral units would stand at 158. The resolution also determined the number of deputies to be elected in each electoral unit. In implementing the resolutions of the National Assembly and the Council of State, the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly was organized on Sunday, 19 July 1992.

At this session of the National Assembly, on behalf of the Electoral Council, we would like to report on the results of the election as follows:

On 19 July 1992, amid a festive atmosphere, people in all parts of the country actively participated in the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly. The number of actual voters nationwide stood at 37,195,592, thus indicating voter turnout of 99.12 percent. The voter turnout in the election of deputies to the Eighth National Assembly was 98.75 percent. The highest voter turnout was 99.83 percent and the lowest voter turnout was 97.06 percent. The voter turnout in Hanoi Municipality and Ho Chi Minh City was 99.23 and 99.49 percent respectively. As reported by all localities, certain villages, subwards, and even districts recorded a voter turnout of 100 percent. Security was guaranteed at all ballot booths. No regrettable incident was reported. Despite numerous difficulties, people in mountain and island areas enthusiastically participated in the election, as evidenced by a high voter turnout.

Generally speaking, compatriots, combatants, and cadres in charge displayed a high sense of responsibility and guaranteed security on election day. The election of

deputies to the Ninth National Assembly took place very smoothly amid a festive atmosphere throughout the country. Altogether, there were 601 candidates standing for the election in 158 electoral units on 19 July 1992. The number of deputies elected was 393. As for the second electoral unit in Hoa Binh and the sixth electoral unit in Thanh Hoa, because they failed to elect one more deputy each to meet the number of deputies already allocated, they organized by-elections on 9 August 1992. The by-elections were adequately organized and two more deputies elected.

The Electoral Council made public the results of the 19 July 1992 elections and the 9 August by-elections from 21-28 July 1992 and on 12 August 1992 respectively. The final results of the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly are as follows:

—Number of electoral units: 158
—Number of National Assembly deputies elected: 395
—Number of candidates: 601
—Number of registered voters: 37,524,453
—Number of actual voters: 37,195,592
—Voter turnout: 99.12 percent
—Number of valid votes: 36,837,427
—Valid voter turnout: 99.03 percent

Among the 395 elected National Assembly deputies, 73 are women or 18.48 percent of the total; 66 are ethnic minorities, or 16.70 percent; 59 are members of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] and other mass organizations, or 14.93 percent; seven are members of religious groups, or 1.77 percent; 103 are former deputies of the Eighth National Assembly, or 26.07 percent; 19 are from the industrial sector, or 4.81 percent; 58 are from the agricultural sector, or 14.68 percent; 38 are members of the people's armed forces,or 9.62 percent; 43 are political cadres, or 10.88 percent; 20 are artists and writers, or 5.06 percent; 24 are from the education sector, or 6.07 percent; 16 are from the public health sector, or 4.06 percent; and 123 are from state management agencies, or 31.13 percent. Regarding the educational backgrounds of these deputies, 222 of them are university and post-university graduates, accounting for 56.2 percent of the total deputies.

In its 12 August 1992 conference, the Electoral Council reviewed the situation of the National Assembly election in all localities and came up with the following unanimous appraisal:

First, the 19 July election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly was conducted in a democratic fashion and in accordance with the law. The people have shown their confidence in the party leadership as well as in its intellegence. They have positively exercised their rights and obligations in the election by electing competent deputies to the highest organ of state power.

Second, the party's renovative lines stipulated in the 1992 Constitution, the law on organization of the National Assembly, and the law on election of National Assembly deputies have received a warm welcome from public opinion at home and abroad. The law on election of National Assembly deputies was significantly revised, especially the parts dealing with qualifications of deputies, citizens' rights to run in the election, and regulations on convening consultative conferences by the VFF to nominate candidates. This revision has created a firmer legal basis for the people to exercise their rights in electing qualified deputies to the National Assembly.

Third, the 395 deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly represent a great bloc representing the unity and intelligence of the people throughout the country.

Fourth, the VFF, mass organizations and societies, echelons, sectors, and agencies responsible for the election, from the central down to the local levels, and cadres and personnel responsible for the election have made great efforts to overcome difficulties and have seriously implemented the law on election of National Assembly deputies. They have worked actively and effectively, thus ensuring the smooth proceedings of the election in accordance with the law and schedule. Results of the election were announced accurately and promptly.

In this election, the VFF, acting in a renovative spirit, successfully solicited ideas from the voters in localities where the candidates lived and worked. It also held consultative conferences to introduce, nominate, and establish lists of candidates for the National Assembly election, while organizing meetings to let voters meet with these candidates.

Fifth, the Council of State and the Electoral Council promptly issued documents on guiding and supervising the election, thus creating favorable conditions for responsible agencies to effectively carry out preparations and tasks related to the election.

Nevertheless, the timeframe set for preparations of the National Assembly election was very limited. Guidance in forming the structure and composition of candidates was at some places conducted in a coercive manner. Nomination of candidates at some constituencies was not rational, thus creating an impression of imposition, coercion, and a lack of democracy. The citizen's rights to individually run in the National Assembly election is a new procedure requiring candidates to comply with a number of regulations, thus the result in this regard was not as high as we expected.

However, we propose that the National Assembly highly commend the VFF, mass organizations and societies, state agencies, the people's armed forces, organizations responsible for the election, and individuals who have contributed to the splendid success of the election of the Ninth National Assembly. [applause]

We propose that the National Assembly hand over the documents and dossiers on results of the election to the National Assembly Credentials Committee for verification before submitting their decision to the National Assembly for consideration and approval.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Assembly's 19 Sep Afternoon Sitting Reported

BK2009045892 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] The National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference hall on the afternoon of 19 September.

The National Assembly heard:

— Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, read a report on the draft amendments to the law on the organization of people's courts.

— Tran Quyet, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, read a report on the draft amendments to the law on the organization of people's organs of control.

— Nguyen Cong Tan, minister of agriculture and food industry acting on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the draft amendments to the law on land.

— Nguyen Manh Cam, foreign minister acting on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on our government's diplomatic activities during the first nine months of 1992.

— Le Phuoc Tho, on behalf of the National Assembly Credentials Committee, read a report on the results of the verification of the credentials of Assembly deputies as well as a report on the draft resolution of the National Assembly verifying the credentials of deputies. The National Assembly unanimously voted for the passage of this resolution.

Tomorrow, Sunday 20 September, the National Assembly will be in recess. On Monday, 21 September, National Assembly deputies of various delegations will hold group discussions.

National Assembly Issues Communique No. 1

BK1909154392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Communique No. 1 of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] On the morning of 19 September, after National Assembly deputies paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, the first session of the Ninth National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] solemnly opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi.

Attending the opening session were Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Eighth National Assembly; leading officials in charge of high-level Eighth National Assembly organs; and deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly.

Also attending the opening session were many members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations in Hanoi, and representatives of local and foreign news agencies.

At 0830 sharp, Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Eighth National Assembly, declared the session open. Chairman Le Quang Dao recalled the deeds of the late vice chairwoman of the Council of State and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly Nguyen Thi Dinh and the National Assembly observed a minute of silence in her honor.

Next, the National Assembly heard the following:

—Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who delivered a speech dealing with the development of the role of the highest organ of state power and the building of a law-governed Vietnamese state which truly comes from, belongs to, and works for the people. The National Assembly warmly welcomed this important speech of the comrade general secretary;

—Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Electoral Council, and deputy to the Ninth National Assembly, who read a report on the results of the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly;

—On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Phan Van Khai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Standing Committee, who read a report on the implementations of the socioeconomic development tasks and the state budget for the first nine months of 1992; and

—On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, who read a report on the draft law on the organization of the government.

At the end of the morning session, the National Assembly elected the Ninth National Assembly Deputies Credentials Committee comprising 11 members with Le Phuoc Tho, deputy from Soc Trang Province, as its chairman; and Do Quang Thang, deputy from Quang Ngai Province, as its vice chairman.

At the afternoon session, the National Assembly continued and the following were heard:

—Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, who read a report on amendments to the draft law on the organization of people's courts;

—Tran Quyet, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, who read a report on amendments to the draft law on organization of people's organs of control;

—On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Cong Tan, minister of agriculture and food industry, who read a report on draft amendments to the law on land;

—On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Manh Cam, minister of foreign affairs, who read a report on our state's diplomatic activities during the first 9 months of 1992; and

—Le Phuoc Tho, chairman of the National Assembly Deputies Credentials Committee, who presented the results of an investigative report on the credentials of National Assembly.

The National Assembly adopted a resolution confirming the credentials of 395 deputies to the Ninth National Assembly.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.